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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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JOTTINGS

OF THINGS SEEN AT HOME AND ABROAD.

This week's suicides of ruined stockholders should be a text for a speech by Mallock, or President Eliot. These gentlemen claim that capitalism insures individualism. They assert that under capitalism wealth is the reward of industry. Now, then, these stockholders committed suicide because some other, the bigger stockholders, manoeuvred them out of their stocks. Wherein consisted the individualism of the ruined men?

Four large diamond firms are in trustees' hands for liquidation—"not insolvent, but just embarrassed." Another diamond dealer explains it by saying, "the rich, usually our best customers, are now our worst. Their money is all tied up." No wonder Stuyvesant Fish cried "Pity the rich."

It is said that F. A. Heinze, now finding himself in a tight place, is about to "tell secrets." At last the mission in life of a Heinze is discovered. It is to "get into secrets," "get into a tight place," and then "tell the secrets." That is about all that is left of the mission of the capitalist. The first part of his mission was to concentrate production, thereby increase productivity and enforce co-operation. That part of the capitalist's mission being performed, its next part is due—to help give the information by which he should be kicked out as a usurping "hold-over."

Recent revelations on the railroads exposed so completely the general criminal practice of stock-watering that the railroads felt compelled to come from cover. Their spokesmen then deluged the country with articles in which the term "over-capitalization" was used and an attempt made to justify the practice. Of course the admission, under whatever name, clinched the criminal fact. This, notwithstanding, Senator Aldrich's bill proposes to include these bogus railroad bonds as guarantees of new circulation. No wonder the proposition caused a "lifting of eye-brows" in the Senate. Well for Aldrich! Were not wrong-doers ever smitten with blindness, Wrong would have a perpetual lease of life.

Japan is now openly leading a move to wake up China, in concert with England, France and Russia. Should all four of those countries firmly establish themselves in China's markets to the exclusion of the United States, the Japanese will take place with the Turk in the American "Index Unspeakabilius."

Forty-nine killed and 464 injured is the year's automobile record for Massachusetts. The insane speeding of automobiles is but another phase of the heightened tension of life under the strife, stress and competition of capitalism. It is about time for another Tea Party in historic Boston.

"Little Egypt," the dancer of Seeley dinner fame, is dead. It would be quite fitting for Seeley to show his grief by a substantial donation to the Purity Crusade.

Feudal "Great Britain and Ireland" is being "capitalized," or "capitalitionized." A big scandal is on. The Ireland regalia inquiry has been suddenly stopped for fear of more discoveries. Jewels of the regalia are missing mysteriously. The Dublin "Evening Herald" announces that "revelations may be expected which have not been equaled in Ireland for a quarter of a century." Feudal "Great Britain and Ireland" is stepping abreast of the real thing that hitherto capitalist America only was known to produce.

The repeal of the Employers' Liability Act by the Supreme Court has proven a boon to Presidential aspirants. Senators Knox and La Follette and Representative Bates have already sprung in with "improvements" to the bill, with which they hope to corner the working class vote.

The factory girl whose arm was crushed in yesterday's fire in a sweatshop may now be the subject of charity to the benevolent ladies and gentlemen who run the Hebrew Charity organization, and who, it turns out, are part owners in a sweatshop which was run in such flagrant violation of the factory acts that such a disaster could befall an employee.

"God calls some men to make money—a million it may be in one case, a thousand in another," says Bishop Paddock of Oregon. It was long ago, that Lowell wrote the lines:

"'Some were made to drudge and toil,
Some to share the wine and oil!'—
Devil's theories are these,
Framed your hideous lusts to please."

The Bishop doesn't seem to have read them yet.

The U. S. Government is assuredly going the wrong way about it to recruit the army. The standard ration and the size of the haversack and the drinking cup are to be reduced. It will take more than ornamental ads in the street cars to counteract this starvation inducement. Workingmen can find food short enough outside the army just now.

If Mrs. Elinor Glyn rises to the magnificence of her material, her next work should leave "Three Weeks" in the shade for sensation. She is now in Washington interviewing Senator George Nixon of Nevada. What tales of kidnapped and deported miners, of watered stocks, of violations of Federal currency laws, of excited and senseless calls for troops should the distinguished lady not be able to write! May success be hers!

Society is really becoming tender-hearted. At the $100,000-and-odd "coming out" ball of Dorothy Randolph of Philadelphia, the 1,200 guests, "departing from precedent, hurt none of the free canaries" which warbled in the foliage of the woodland into which the huge reception hall was turned; and "even the goldfish which were hooked were thrown back into the water." But the money which paid the expenses of the lavish fete, and which bought the decollete gowns and immaculate dress suits of the 1,200 guests, was all coined from the sweat and marrow of overworked, deadened wage workers. Safe to say, no thought of that ever crossed the minds of the "tender-hearted" revellers.

Not infrequently furious discussions ensue as to whether New York is on the up grade or the down, morally. As we believe in doing justice even by those who differ with us, we must say that, through the agency of the powers that be, "things are on the uplift." A few weeks ago the custodians of our morals shut up things tight on Sunday, that the people might not be debauched by concerts and affairs of that nature. One of the consequences was that thousands were driven to the chaste atmosphere of places where the "biggest glass of whiskey in the city is sold for a nickel." Yesterday the inspiring spectacle was seen of policemen marching to durance vile sundry Italians who had broken the laws of God, Nature and man, which say that Sabbath shall not be desecrated by the selling of hot peanuts at two, three and five cents a sack. Let this continue, and New York will become so good as to be unrecognizable by those who knew it in its old-time condition of moral obliquity.

Secretary Taft opened the Presidential circus in his Cooper Union speech with a magnificent bare back ride on two horses—Capital and Labor. The Secretary declared he was for both, and came out nicely without as yet breaking his neck, as the two steeds kicked each other in the flanks.

Congressman-at-Large George W. Cook of Colorado has issued a protest against the land prosecutions on the ground, not that the prosecuted gentry is innocent—even Cook is not bold enough to take such a stand—but on the ground that "politics are behind the cases." It is on the same string that the railroads, which, of course, are up to their eyebrows in politics, are objecting to the outcry against their malfeasances: the railroads complain that "politics are behind the outcry." A capitalist concern, the breath of whose nostrils is not politics, would be a curiosity. The land grabbing capitalists are no curiosity.

From the Russian Government the announcement comes that seven thieves have been sentenced, some to death and some to hard labor in the mines. Neither the Czar nor any of his kitchen cabinet is as yet on the list of the sentenced. That will come, but not before the Russian people become the Government, and the present Government is put where it belongs.

PHYSICAL POWER IN THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION

A correspondent writes:

"Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 10.

When, in an editorial, Dec. 31, '07, you say: 'How do you expect to secure the counting of your ballots without you first organize the physical power that will insure their counting?' in reference to the organization of Industrial Unionism, you touch a question which my mind has not yet been set at rights on.

"Consequently, I raise the question:

"Has an economic organization in itself when it comprises in numbers a fair majority of adult males, the physical power that will either insure the counting of its ballots, or insure its will being executed in any other matter that would meet the determined resistance of the balance of socity as now organized?

"For fear implication should discredit this enquiry, I add that I consider Industrial Unionism the only unionism worthy of public notice; that socialism cannot logically be anything greater than an industrially organized society, therefore, a perpetual Labor Question; that labor organizations in one form or another must exist as long as capitalism itself, despite anything whatsoever that may be done to prevent it; that political agitation is the most important phase of political action, elections an after consideration whose uses and benefits are much restricted; and, finally, that 'direct action' is as foolish as it would be suicidal.

"So I raise the question, believing that the general public is loyal to capitalism only because they think it is desired by the majority; and are, above all, loyal to the civilized method of political action whose verdict they will sustain in any event.

"If civilized methods are outraged, the question to my mind then becomes a military one. In that case—would the physical force, embodied in an economic organization which, depending on its own physical force, discredited political action except to use it as a screen behind which to propagate doctrines that would be illegal to advocate elsewhere, be the equal of the physical force of the balance of society, whose loyal energies in the military, political and industrial fields would be the power of capitalists acting within the fortress of establishment and usage?

"O. N. E. LACKALL."

The question raised by "Lackall" is important; it is practical as well as theoretical; as such it ramifies itself into a number of lines of thought all of which must be taken jointly before a correct conclusion or answer can be given. So important—theoretically and practically—is the question, that it has been considered before this, and fully answered as the closing chapter of the pamphlet "As to Politics." On pages 76-78 of the said pamphlet, which is urgently recommended to readers of The People, the answer is given under the caption "Supplementary." It is here reproduced in full:

"Since the closing the discussion 'As to Politics' was announced in these columns a correspondent, who prefers not to have his name published, sent in this question:

"'I'm, no "pure and simple political Socialist," as you will see; and I am no "pure and simple political forcist," as you will also see. I believe with you that political action is necessary. The Labor Movement may not step down from the plane of civilized methods. If it did, none would be better suited than our capitalist masters. I hope I've set myself clear on that score. I also believe with you that the ballot is just so much paper thrown away, without the physical force to back it up, or, as you have neatly said, "to enforce the right that the ballot proclaims." I've set myself clear on that score, also, I hope.

"'Now, what I want to know is this: Does it follow, as you seem to think, that we must have the Industrial Workers of the World, I mean an Industrial Union, to supplement the ballot? I think not. I think we should concentrate our efforts, instead of dividing them. Why should we divide our efforts, and our money, and our time between a political and an economic organization? I'll watch the Letter Box.'"

"The answer merits a more thorough than offhand treatment in the Letter Box. Both the question and the answer will fitly supplement the discussion which closes in this issue with the answers to Rice's questions.

"What our correspondent desires to avoid is a division of energy. A wise desire. Does his plan answer his desire? Evidently he fails to see that it does not. The only interpretation his plan admits of is the organizing of a military, of an armed force to back up the revolutionary ballot. The division of energy is not avoided. It is only transferred to an armed, instead of to an economic organization.

"Seeing that, in either case, the evil of divided energies is incurred, and cannot be escaped, the question resolves itself into this—which of the two organizations is it preferable to divide energies with, the economic or the miltary?

"A military organization implies no one, or two, it implies a number of things. Bombs, explosives, generally, may be left out of the reckoning. They may be of incidental but not exclusive use by an organized force.

"First of all powder is needed. The best of powder needs bullets and balls to do the business. The best of powder, bullets and balls are useless without guns. Nor are inferior guns of much avail when pitted against up-to-date guns at the command of the capitalist class. The military organization of the revolutionary proletariat would need the most effective weapons. The question has often been asked from capitalist sources, where will you get the money from to buy the railroads and the other capitalist plants? The question is silly. No one proposes, nor will there be any occasion to 'buy' those things. Not silly, however, but extremely pertinent is the question. Where will the proletariat get the billions needed to purchase such a military equipment?

"Suppose the billions be forthcoming. Weapons in the hands of men unskilled in their use are dangerous, primarily, to those who hold them. Numbers, undrilled in military evolutions, only stand in one another's way. Where and how could these numbers practise in the use of their arms and in the military drill? Where and how could they do the two things in secret? In public, of course, it would be out of the question.

"Suppose, finally, that the problem of the billions were solved, and the still more insuperable problem of exercise and drill be overcome. SUPPOSE the military organization of the proletariat took the field and triumphed. And then—it would immediately have to dissolve. Not only would it not have been able to afford the incidental protection that the revolutionary union could afford to the proletariat while getting ready, but all its implements, all the money that it did cost, all the tricks that it would have learned, and the time consumed in learning them, would be absolutely lost. Its swords would have to be turned into pruning hooks, its guns into plowshare; its knowledge to be unlearned.

"How would things stand with the integrally organized Industrial Union?

"First, its cost is trifling, positively within reach;

"Secondly, every scrap of information it gathers while organizing is of permanent value;

"Thirdly, it will be able to offer resistance to capitalist encroachments, and thereby act as a breastwork for its members, while getting ready:

"Fourthly, and most significant and determining of all, the day of its triumph will be the beginning of the full exercise of its functions—the administration of the productive forces of the Nation.

"The fourth consideration is significant and determining. It is the consideration that Social Evolution points the finger to, dictating the course that the proletariat must take;—dictating its goal;—dictating its methods;—dictating its MEANS. The proletariat, whose economic badge is poverty; the proletariat, whose badge, the first of all revolutionary classes, is economic impotence;—for the benefit of that class, apparently treated so stepmotherly by Social Evolution, Social Evolution has wrought as it has wrought for none other. It has built the smithy of capitalist Industrial concentration; and, in keeping with the lofty mission of the Working Class to abolish class rule on earth, Social Evolution has gathered ready for the fashioning, not the implements of destruction, but the implements of future peace, withal the most potent weapon to clear the field of the capitalist despot—the industrially ranked toilers. The integrally organized Industrial Union is the weapon that Social Evolution places within the grasp of the proletariat as the physical means for their emancipation.

"Division of energy being unavoidable, can there be any doubt what organization should divide the energies of the proletariat with their political organization—the military or the Industrial?"

MAKING SCABS

Craft Unions of New Orleans Doing Great Work in That Direction.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 2.—The following is taken from the "Times-Democrat" of this city. I think it worthy of publication in The People that the workingmen of New York may know how they may expect to be treated by their union brothers if they come to New Orleans.

W. E. Kern.

[Enclosure]

FORCED TO WORK AS SCABS.

New Orleans, Dec. 31, 1907.

To the Eidtor of the Times-Democrat:

Through the medium of your paper we, the undersigned, beg leave to express ourselves as trade unionists, with an average of eleven years' standing, and our treatment as such by the local trades unions here in New Orleans.

We arrived from New York on Monday, December 16. After procuring rooms, we all looked around for a situation, and we were fortunate in finding one. We turned out the next morning, ready for work, as carpenters, and of course were asked to show our union cards, which we did.

In the North there are two unions of carpenters—the United Brotherhood and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, both of which work together and for each other. In fact, the branches to which we belong, i. e., the Amalgamated, send an equal number in proportion to the Brotherhood to form the local District Council. We quite expected that we would be asked to procure a working card here. This we were quite prepared to do, but instead we were told by the business agent that he would not grant us one, as the union to which we belong is not known here. We have since learned that an Amalgamated man received, upon showing his card to this individual, a working card of their union, the Brotherhood. Then we were further informed that we must apply to the District Council on Wednesday, Dec. 18, for a permit to work. This we did, and the District Council refused to grant us one, upon what grounds we do not know. After being hard pressed for an explanation, the business agent said he did not "care a damn what we did." We were, however, advised that we ought to join the Brotherhood, so as to be allowed to work as union men in New Orleans. We then waited until Friday night, when local union No. 1577 met, and we made application for membership, being fully aware that in so doing we gave up our membership in the Amalgamated. After two and a half hours' discussion and a severe cross-examination, not so much as to our ability as carpenters, but rather as to whether advertisements were appearing in newspapers in the North inducing men to come South, we were told our applications had been rejected.

No reason whatever was given for their refusal. Curiously, a local man also made application for membership the same evening, and was admitted. By his own confession, he was only a rough carpenter, and incapable of interior work, while we are skilled mechanics in every branch of our trade. Now we were told during our cross-examination that interior work was most essential, because when the busi-

(Continued on page 6.)

RESOLUTION ON UNITY QUESTION

ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY AT ITS SESSION OF JAN. 6, 1908.

WHEREAS, The International Socialist Congress, held in Amsterdam in 1904, adopted under the title of "Unity of the Party" the following resolution:

"The Congress declares:

"In order to give to the Working Class all its force in its struggle against Capitalism, it is indispensible that in each country there should be but one Socialist party against the Capitalist parties, just as there is but one proletariat.

"Therefore, all comrades and all factions and organizations which claim to be Socialist have the imperative duty to do all in their power to bring about Socialist Unity on the basis of the principles established by the International Congresses and in the interest of the International proletariat, to whom they are responsible for the disastrous consequences of the continuation of their divisions.

"To help reach this aim, the International Bureau and all parties of Nationalities, where Unity exists place themselves at their disposal and offer their good services."

WHEREAS, After this call was issued the various warring factions in the Socialist Movement of France—the Socialist Party of France, the French Socialist Party, the Revolutionary Socialist Labor Party and four Independent Socialist Federations of different parts of France—after some preliminary work of a Unity Conference, met in a joint Unity Convention in Paris and established the present Socialist Party (French Section of the Workers' International); and, likewise, the warring factions in the Social Democratic Movement in Russia—the "majority" and "minority" factions of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party, Lettish Social Democratic Labor Party and the General Jewish Labor Union of Russia, Poland and Lithuania (The Bund) met in a joint Unity Convention in 1906 at Stockholm, and organized the united Russian Social Democratic Labor Party; and,

WHEREAS, The experience of the Socialists of the above two countries, as well as that of other countries, where a united and developed party of Socialism exists, demonstrates—first, the possibility for all Socialists, recognizing the principles and decisions of the International Socialist Congress, to present with immensely increased effect a united solid front against the common enemy, the Capitalist, and to address a united, harmonious appeal to the Working Class which is so much more responsive, when confusion, distrust and demoralization, created by internal strife and division in the Socialist camp, are eliminated; and, second—it demonstrates the possibility of such co-operation based upon the recognition of the right of minority divisions of a United Party, to advocate their particular views through their own publications, and their own minority delegates to National Conventions and International Congresses; and,

WHEREAS, The necessity for a United Socialist Movement in America is ever more keenly felt, and the demands for it are ever more persistently and insistently voiced by the most active workers, the rank and file of both parties; and

WHEREAS, The decisions of the recent International Socialist Congress, held at Stuttgart—both upon the matter of immigration, which recognizes the soundness of the Marxian motto for the Working Class, "Proletarians of all Countries Unite!" and, even upon the vital question of Unionism, which, while the Congress has not yet taken the advanced Industrialist position, does take a position that clearly rejects the principle that the economic organization is a "transitory affair", accordingly, a position that holds that the economic organization is something more than simply a recruiting ground for votes and funds, but is essential to the revolutionary act of the proletariat—are, in so far as they affect the issues of the American Movement, of a character to present a more acceptable common working basis for the two parties, and in view also of greater necessity for unhindered constructive Socialist work and greater opportunity for it furnished by the spreading of the present industrial crisis in America; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That, we, the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, in semi-annual session assembled, desiring to free the Socialist Labor Party in the eyes of the Working Class of America and of the International Proletariat, of its seeming share of responsibility for the divided, demoralized and retarded state of the Movement in this country, hereby take the initiative toward remedying such conditions, by electing a committee of seven members and inviting the National Headquarters of the Socialist Party to elect a committee of like number to a National Socialist Unity Conference, to meet not later than the third week of the month of March of this year, in order to consider whether Unity of the two parties of Socialism in America is possible, and on what special basis; and be it further

RESOLVED, That if such conference takes place and succeeds in agreeing on conditions for uniting the two parties, such decisions of the Conference be immediately submitted to a general vote of the membership of both parties for approval, and the date for the closing of such vote be such, that, in the event of the vote being in favor of the proposed basis of unity, steps be immediately taken that one joint National Convention, instead of two separate ones, be held to adopt—on behalf of the United Party and in conformity with the Unity basis accepted by the general vote—a platform, constitution and resolutions, and nominate candidates, etc., and finally,

RESOLVED, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the National Headquarters of the Socialist Party of America, the International Socialist Bureau at Brussels, and the leading Socialist and Labor publications in the United States and other countries.

WEAVERS STRIKE

CRAFT UNIONISTS LONG IN COMING TO ASSISTANCE OF BROTHERS

Forced Into It at Last—Good Field for the I. W. W.—Purpose of Boss to Break up the Union—Spirit of Men Makes His Plan a Dangerous One.

Lowell, Mass., January 9.—It may be that a few words as to the strike now on at the plant of the Bigelow Carpet Co. will not be amiss. The Brussels carpet weavers quit work nine weeks ago to-night because Fairbanks, the agent, violated a price list agreed upon between himself and the B. W. U.

The members of the other unions in the yard worked until about three weeks ago, when the jack spinners developed a grievance and their president was discharged on the spot, which brought out the other spinners in a day or two. Strike breakers were brought in, and the members of the firemen's union, which is connected with the A. F. of L., continued to work, as did the members of the machinists' union, I. A. of M., and the Axminster union weavers. This union is independent, as is the spinners' union also.

About a week ago the striking spinners put it up to the unions that were working with strike breakers, with the result that the firemen, a day or two ago, gave Fairbanks, the agent, twenty-four hours' notice. He would not accept it and told them to get right out, which they did. It was then up to the machinists. They were called upon to repair jacks broken by the strike breakers, which they refused to do, going on strike next morning. The Axminster weavers quit work, so all unions in the yard are out and the plant practically shut down, with little sign of a settlement.

It must be said that the men are fighting well, with no sign of a break in the ranks of the weavers or spinners. It is too bad to see one union on strike for nine weeks and the others, employed by the same company, remaining at work. It is time that they knew they cannot fight along the lines of fifteen or twenty years ago and win. New tactics must be employed. If it could be seen that "an injury to one is an injury to all," there would be a change for the better. A speaker for the I. W. W. could do good work in Lowell at this time.

A strike is in progress also at the Navy Yard, a town about three miles from here, where the two-loom system is being introduced.

Weaver.

ON THE COAST

A Picture of Prosperity Which Obtains There.

Seattle, Wash., January 13.—More than a thousand penniless men sought sleeping accommodations at police headquarters during December, according to figures given out by Clerk Peyser this morning, and there were 1,278 arrests. Under the law the city does not feed lodgers, and in the morning these men are turned out penniless and hungry. Many find food at the Palace restaurant, 160 Washington street, where the proprietor, every day from 8 to 9 a. m., gives out left-over bread, buns, doughnuts and coffee cakes. Upwards of 300 men have been fed per day in this manner. From the fact that many familiar faces are seen in the crowd day after day, the proprietor declares that he furnishing all the food that pennile hordes get from one day to another.

ON THE COAST

Conditions Ripe for Revolutionary Propaganda—What S. L. P. Men Have Done and Are Doing.

Marysville, Cal., December 30—Since I left Seattle I have been practically cut off from all news of the movement, so I send enclosed a money order to the amount of $1 for the Daily People for 3 months. This is a little middle class town of about 5,000 inhabitants. I am working for the Yuba Construction Company. They employ about 120 men. Most of the machinists here are great I. A. M.s but are pretty small at present. They're mum. Two months ago they received a cut of about 8 per cent. and accepted it without a murmur. A few left and are hunting for a master now. The shop is "open", in fact all shops along the coast are getting to be open. The large contractors in Seattle, who used the pure and simplers as a means whereby to crush the small contractors, have no further use for them and say that the pure and simplers violated their contract, consequently will have nothing to do with them any more. They had an agreement with the carpenters, that no union carpenter shall work for another contractor than for those belonging to the Master Builders' Association. But as the Master Builders shelved them, and they would not become skeleton, they had to go to work for others, and so the contract was broken. They could not deny it, and were mum, when they were accused of the sacrilegious act of breaking the sacred contract. "Union" men around here say, that the "union" is on the bum in 'Frisco; it is run into the ground. I had to believe them because they themselves say it with a sorrowful mien. There is a splendid field for I. W. W. propaganda but mixed locals are a failure, for there is no action, but simply rag chewing in them. In Seattle the political movement is growing. Education is spread by the comrades in great shape. There is much revolutionary literature sold there. I think the sections all over the country could take this matter up and push the sale of literature, help spread education and at the same "solve the problem of the unemployed S. L. P. men." While the comrades are doing great work on the educational and political field in Seattle, I am sorry to say that the industrial field is neglected, and just now, that is the most important field, for education amounts to nothing unless it crystallizes into organization. It is so much steam in the air. We must organize the working class for the overthrow of capitalism or rather the taking and holding of the means of production, but in organizing the workers, we must reckon with their mental condition, with the immediate interest of the working class, that is, we must recognize the class struggle as it goes on day by day. The call to the workers to organize for the taking and holding of the means of production seems to them an abstract proposition. "It's a pipe dream," they say. They want something now. Let us organize them for their emancipation and go for "something now." Once they go, they cannot turn back unless their victory will turn into defeat, they must go on and on; while they go, others fall in line. Finally a stage is reached when revolutionary action is forced upon them, and then the "something now" will be the taking and holding.

S. L. P. men are generally good educators but poor organizers, and we must do the organizing ourselves and not let the fakirs do it. The revolutionists must control the economic organization, and they must learn to control themselves. This the S. L. P. men in Seattle and probably elsewhere fail to realize. We made the same mistake in Schenectady, and when I criticize the comrades of Seattle I do it because I am able to see my own mistakes in the past. There is a splendid field for organization all over the country now if the proper action is used, and it is up to the S. L. P. men to take the proper action. I had the idea others will take it but I am disillusioned now. It is the mission of the S. L. P. to enlighten the workers, inspire them with the ideals of the grandness of the Socialist Republic and train them for action, and with this enlightened, enthusiastic and trained body of workers organize the structure of future society.

Max Stern.

$1.00 BOOKS.

Physical Basis of Mind and Morals, Fitch
Socialism and Philosophy, Labriola.
Essays Materialistic Conception of History, Labriola.

A SUPPRESSED LETTER

THE WHY AND WHEREFORE OF WHICH WILL BE SEEN BY A PERUSAL THEREOF.

New Orleans, Jan. 26, '07.

Editor Times-Democrat:—

In your issue of the 20th you publish a letter, signed "A Reader," wherein "a woman and an exponent of the so highly pitied sex, falls all over herself in her eagerness to take a fall out of the undersigned offender. Now, I have no especial pity for a woman just because she was unfortunate enough to have been born a woman, and don't even remember having so proclaimed. Neither did I offer her charity in my epistles to you, nor have I ever done so. I am not guilty of the heinous offences charged against me. But not satisfied with allowing me to be held up to public scorn by an un-oriental woman, you, Mr. Editor, in your issue of the 23rd, have allowed a personage of unknown, but who seems to belong to the feminine sex, and who signs himself "A. S.," to assail and berate me in the most approved Democratic fashion, which is to say as one whose tongue has been disconnected from the fly-wheel of thought, whose cerebral machinery has lapsed into innocuous desuetude.

Now, Mr. Editor, in the beginning of things, you, after much travail and labor, brought from the womb of thought an editorial wherein you proposed the passage of a law to prohibit, under pain of penal servitude, the co-habitation of white men and colored women. Your desires were undoubtedly good. You wanted to save the white race from too much "white supremacy Democracy." For this you deserve all praise and so does the gentleman who just seconded your motion, the Hon. Samuel Gilmore. In my rashness, not knowing of the existence of "A Reader" and "A. S.," I opposed the righteous stand taken by you and Gilmore on the ground that such a law would be infamous because of its inherent injustice. I held and hold such a law unjust, first, because, under the present system of society, the great majority of women are and must be propertiless, and, are, therefore, at the mercy of the propertied men; second, because the very law of nature made the woman surest to suffer punishment; third, because woman had no voice in the making and execution of the law.

I did not offer "charity" to woman: I proclaimed justice.

Further, I could have held such a law to be unjust for the simple reason that, if any men were punished under it, they would be poor men only, for experience teaches us that there no laws a rich man or a politician is made to respect—that all laws are written for the poor—all jails built for them. I could have fought it on this ground alone, and quoted a thousand instances to prove my contention. Throughout my letters, this idea ran: that no woman would sell her body when she had a chance to earn a decent living, which is to say that I believe in the inherent goodness of humanity. So holding, though I do "gibe at laws," it would seem that I place woman on a higher plane than any of my accusers. Yet, despite this fact, "A. S." wants to know how I "dare insinuate that she is not man's equal morally." And "A Reader" says: "The end justifies the means always. . . . If in the passage of a law to prevent miscegenation the woman suffers let it be so; for then such offenses in the sight of God and man will cease. Despite Mr. Hall's assertion, I say woman is free and protected, and those who live the life of shame are those who are the lazy, slothful dregs, and who do so of their own free will."

As for "A. S.," I never insinuated any such thing, and as for "A Reader's" assertions, the end does not always justify the means, for the means may be wrong, and wrong means have never yet righted any wrong; which is to say that "A Reader" must first prove her means right before she asks us to apply them. And, despite her assertions, woman is not free—woman's slavery is written in every law pertaining to the relations of the sexes, and this is so in every nation in the world; and these laws are written in black and white, are evidence no one can deny. Neither is woman "protected" to-day, and in proof of this assertion I offer the conditions under which women are forced to labor in the factories and shops of this and every other land, including the chivalrous Southland, where "Democracy" and hypocrisy have become synonymous terms. When "A Reader" states that women traffic in their bodies because they are "the lazy, slothful dregs, who do so of their own free will," she places nothing but her sublime ignorance against the painstaking investigations of hundreds of noble men and women who have time and again piled fact on top of fact and proved the economic basis of prostitution. Yet, despite this, she will have her own sex suffer, because "then such offenses in the sight of God and man will cease." Evidently I am not in as close communication with the Godhead as are my opponents; I lay no claim to being either a prophet or a son of a prophet, nor do I claim to hold a sheriff's commission from the Almighty; but, to come back to earth, if miscegenation is so offensive "in the sight of man," why doesn't the undefiled, the pure, the stainless, the all-wise, omnipotent "Democracy of the South" behave itself and let colored women alone? Seeing that the men of that movement are the principal purchasers of the commodity in question, could the market any longer exist if they withdrew? Could the seller sell when the purchaser was absent? If not, and he persists in staying in the market, does he not commit a double crime when he first tempts and then punishes the seller? And, when you argue his right to punish, do you not consciously or unconsciously argue the justice of the capitalist law which says that the debtor has no rights which the creditor is bound to respect?

Further, you who prate so glibly of "divine laws," he whom you proclaim your God, the Carpenter of Nazareth, recognized the economic basis of sin; recognized the importance of the human body to the human soul, and organized the earthly order on a communistic base, from which he forbade you to exclude any human being. But you and your priests and preachers have destroyed this communism, giving as your reason to the oppressed of earth that it was found to be "impracticable," by which reasoning you commit the blasphemy of accusing God of imbecility. He proclaimed the brotherhood of man and love as the only healer, while you proclaim the enmity of man and punishment as the only physician. He not only proved to Mary of Magdalen the wrong of defiling her body, but his commune made it possible for her to preserve its purity; while you strip her of this earthly defense of her soul, and then, if she does not, through suicide, escape, you punish her with penal servitude and social ostracism.

Truly did the philosopher speak when he said: "Every stoic was a stoic, but in Christendom where is the Christian?"

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, when you and Gilmore pass your law to drive these women out of the district, will you at the same time provide them with other means to earn a living? If not, how dare you pass the law, and that whether it be "divine" or only "democratic"? I anticipate that you and he will answer me as "A Reader" and "A. S." have done, thusly: "This is a free country, and there is always a means of livelihood and an honest way of making a living for any woman, black or white, and I say if she leads a low life it is simply from her own choice," so I quote you the following figures from page 42 of the 18th annual labor report of the United States Government: "In 1890, 85% of the workers were employed all the time; in 1900, 78%; in 1903 only 50.2%"; which figures prove, if anything can be proven, the falsity of the statement that women sell their bodies and that workingmen are idle simply because they are too lazy to do "honest work."

The 18th labor report also shows, pages 54 and 55, the following tenure of "homes": rented, in 1890, 52.2%; 1900, 53.5%; 1903, 81%; while vol. 2, U. S. Census of 1900, shows that 70% of all Louisiana "homes," city and country, were hired, that is to say, were held by rent tenure. In the face of such figures how can any one deny the increasing economic dependence of the workers—how can any one assert that "this is a free country, and there is always a means of livelihood and an honest way of making a living"? While the "means of livelihood" are undoubtedly here, these figures prove that, day by day, hour by hour, the workers are being more and more separated from the means of life, which knocks into a cocked hat the claim that there is always an honest way of "making a living" open to everyone.

Again I say your law is unjust. Again I say that not until economic freedom is established will the evils complained of be abolished—that the only law necessary is a law declaring the Republic of the Workers.

Then, when the Co-operative Commonwealth is founded, when love is free to answer love, the natural law of race affinity will end miscegenation, or, if it still persists, it is itself the natural law against which human law can accomplish nothing.

Respectfully yours,
Covington Hall.

To secure the DAILY PEOPLE regularly ORDER it from your newsdealer. As the paper is not returnable, your newsdealers must have a STANDING ORDER for it, or else they will not get it for you. INSIST ON GETTING IT.

THIEVES FALLING OUT

The Los Angeles Record of December 30, 1907, editorializes as follows on the Goldfield affair:

A HUGE BUNCO GAME.

The Goldfield "reign of terror" is over—before it began.

Thus ends a farce put up by the "boosters" of Goldfield, the most pestiferous crowd of advertising promoters that ever gathered together to bunco the public.

Four years these "market riggers" have been at it day and night. Every expedient known to fertile brains has been made to do duty to sell mining stock. To hitch a whole stock issue on one accidental discovery of ore was simply in the day's work with these fellows.

To promote a million shares on nothing but a ground lease was easy. The investing public read glowing prospectuses and equally glowing newspaper advertisements, and money poured into the Goldfield offices. An enormous sum was subscribed in one afternoon with which to buy the services of two champion pugilists, and their meeting was made the raft on which to float advertisements of new stock issues throughout the world.

The money madness that followed the gold discoveries in Goldfield destroyed the business morals of every person that had anything to do with it, even in remotest degree.

Governors, legislators, congressmen and U. S. senators became involved in the mad effort to promote stock issues and to reap the golden benefit from a gullible public.

That public "responded nobly," as it always does when gold is found in a hitherto undiscovered district. FOR EVERY DOLLAR'S WORTH OF PRECIOUS METAL MINED IN THE DISTRICT, THE PUBLIC PAID A THOUSAND FOR GILDED CERTIFICATES OF STOCK.

One of the greatest combinations of mining capital in the history of the world was formed of the principal mines. At the head of this combination is a United States senator, a cross-road's gambler, an itinerant journalist, a country lawyer and a private banker.

These men issued no less than 36,000,000 shares of stock and began to pay dividends.

Then came the financial flurry that swept over the whole United States. The Goldfield boom busted.

The rocket of speculation, after soaring higher than any similar rocket in the history of great financial bubbles, spent itself, and the stick fell to earth, closing nearly every mine in the district.

What had been heralded as a great producing camp descended in a week to the evil smelling remnants of a burnt out craze for stock speculation.

What to do next?

The camp needed more advertising. The gold is there, but the great investing public had lost interest.

The leaders got together. They made such representations to the governor of Nevada that he, blinded by the success that had always followed the efforts of the coterie of "boosters," asked the President for federal troops with which to quell riotous miners. A small strike of miners was made to do duty. The dread of the union of miners was invoked. A "situation" was created out of whole cloth. The United States senator lent his powerful political aid. The governor's panicky message was given to the President and he jumped at conclusions and sent the troops.

Instantly the news that Goldfield, in Nevada, "the richest gold camp ever discovered," was in the hands of the soldiery of the United States, was flashed throughout the civilized world.

Persons who had never heard of Goldfield except through an interested prospectus or newspaper advertisement were astonished into cognizance that Goldfield was on the map.

The bait was good and the suckers bit.

The market went up.

An awakening followed.

The miners refused to riot.

The President, chagrined at the use to which he had been put, sent caustic messages to the governor.

The governor, realizing that he had been duped, retired to his country home.

The soldiers were ordered recalled and the stock gambling coterie, having reaped the benefit of a sensational rise on the mining stock exchanges, engaged themselves in the pleasant task of watching the gulled executives of the nation and state attempt to shift the responsibility for their official actions.

What may happen when the troops leave Goldfield is a minor matter.

The fact remains that a coterie of unscrupulous stock promoters have used the state of Nevada and the President of the United States to further their base ends, and are not the least bit repentant now that they have been found out.

Instead of the salt tears of expiation, they are busily engaged in setting the pins for another play, expecting the gullible public to pay the score when the game is called.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE S. L. P.

The N. E. C. met in night session at 7 p. m., of the 7th of January, and took the following actions unanimously:

"Resolved, That the members of the N. E. C. in session call upon the entire membership of the N. E. C. to nominate two candidates to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the National Secretary Frank Bohn."

"Resolved, That the temporary National Secretary be instructed to immediately call upon each N. E. C. member to submit a list of seven members of the Party that he or she favors for the National Unity Conference, and then call upon them to vote for any seven out of the total of names submitted and accepted."

"Resolved, That henceforth the members of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee serve for a term of six months from one session of the N. E. C. to another, the N. E. C. being free to re-appoint whatever member they wish for a new term."

"Resolved, That in the event of a vacancy on the Sub-Committee the National Secretary shall notify the N. E. C. member of the State to which the withdrawn or withdrawing member belongs; and the said N. E. C. member shall fill the vacancy temporarily, subject to permanent approval by the entire N. E. C."

APPEAL TO THE WORKINGMEN'S SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETY.

"To the Branches of the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society:

Comrades:—You no doubt realize that the working class in this country is now passing through a most critical period. Capitalist tyranny is rapidly forcing us to unite into one body on both the political and industrial fields. And now the panic, which means starvation and misery to great masses of workers is upon us. Your attention need not be called to the necessity of redoubling our efforts to educate the workers along revolutionary, class-conscious lines. And in this connection we wish to remind you of the past and present services of the Daily and Weekly People. Those publications, official organs of the Socialist Labor Party, must be developed to the size and circulation required to educate millions instead of thousands, as at present. In this great work, to which the members of the Socialist Labor Party are devoting themselves, we ask the assistance of your Society. We recognize the excellent support which you have given all movements which have commended themselves to you. We believe that you are going to continue such support.

"The People has been foremost in all the struggles of the revolutionary workers of this country. You have witnessed its strong defense of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone, as well as Preston, Smith and St. John. Its reports of the International Congresses have been, admittedly, the best which have been laid before American workingmen. The fact that it is a DAILY paper permits it to bring news of the working class movement to the workers before capitalist papers have misled them with the falsehoods concerning the Labor Movement, for which the American capitalist press is noted.

"The Daily and Weekly People and the Sozialistische Arbeiter Zeitung are, compared with capitalist papers, small in size and circulation. A stronger press means a stronger movement.

"For this reason we make no apology in asking your branch for such financial support as your means allow."

Reinstein (N. Y.) abstained from voting on the above motion.

"Resolved, That the request of Section New York to be permitted to copy certain letters which Comrade Olpp read in a general party meeting of Section New York be denied by the N. E. C. because Olpp, being present himself says that those letters are not what the S. E. C. of California asked for."

Adjourned at 11:30 p. m., to 10 a. m., January 8.

The N. E. C. met on January 8, at 10:30. Present: Reimer, Kircher, Reinstein, Richter, and Marek. Eck absent and excused.

Following actions were taken:

ON NATIONAL CONVENTION.

"Resolved, That the setting of the date for this year's National Convention of the S. L. P. be referred to the N. E. C. Sub-Committee."

Unanimous.

"That National Secretary be instructed to issue call for nominations for the place where next National Convention of the S. L. P. shall be held."

Unanimous.

ON THE ECK CIRCULAR.

"Resolved, That as to the Eck circular, relative to the assistant secretaryship, the N. E. C., in session assembled, after a full discussion of the matter, expresses its entire confidence in the honesty and integrity of retiring Secretary Frank Bohn."

Unanimous.

ON STATEMENT TO PARTY.

"That a committee of four members of the N. E. C. be appointed for the purpose of drawing up a statement to be issued to the Party members informing them as to the general situation in reference to our Party institutions, said committee to be authorized to issue said statement over the signatures of the N. E. C. members present at this session."

Unanimous.

The four appointees are Reinstein, Eck, Kircher and Richter.

SUB-COMITTEE MEMBERS ELECTED

From New York:
    Edmund Seidel,
    Matthew Lechner,
    Julius Hammer,
    A. L. Zimmerman,
    Max Rosenberg,
    N. Malmberg,
    Adolph Orange,
    Emil Wegner,
    Fritz Brauchman.
From Brooklyn (N. Y.):
    John A. Schwartz,
    John Hall,
    James J. Hanlon.
From New Jersey:
    Fred. W. Ball,
    Rudolph Katz,
    A. C. Kihn.

The above fifteen members of the S. L. P. were elected unanimously to serve on the N. E. C. Sub-Committee for the term from this session to the session of July, 1908.

ON TREASURER'S REPORT.

"Resolved, That the Treasurer's Report be referred to the Sub-Committee and the same to submit its findings to the N. E. C."

The N. E. C. adjourned at 2:30 p. m., January 8, 1908.

B. Reinstein.

AT A STANDSTILL

GOLDFIELD MINERS QUIET AS EVER, BOSSES STILL PLOTTING.

Many of the Strikebreakers Quit as Soon as Put to Work—Eighteen Leave in One Week—Some Operators Try to Start Mines with W. F. M. Men, But Are Prevented by Other Mine Owners—Miners in Hope Injunction Will Not Be Granted—All Union Officers Subpoenaed—Every Member of Local 220 Loyal.

(Special Correspondence.)

Goldfield, Nev., Jan. 1.—The strike is still on. There is no weakening on either side. In one week we had eighteen men quit their employment. Of course, others are coming in and taking their places. Some of the leasers started and others intended to start operations and made their properties "Fair." But the powers that be would not let them do so. Perhaps there will be a chance in a few days.

To-morrow is the day set for considering whether the injunction shall be granted or not. We are in hopes that it will not, but if it be granted, would rather see it as it stands without modification. All the Union officers are subpoenaed to show cause. We are ready to go down the line with them. They have to feed us if we get arrested, and it will demonstrate that God Profit is all powerful in Goldfield.

Every member of Local 220 will maintain his standard of living and his liberty.

LONGSHOREMEN AND I. W. W.

Chances That Port of New York Will Join Only Proper Labor Organization.

Chicago, Jan. 9.—The *Industrial Union Bulletin* of this week says: "One of the substantial results of the visit of the board to New York will be the early affiliation with the I. W. W. of a large body of longshore workers, numbering many thousands. The matter was thoroughly canvassed and a vote of the members on the proposed unification, to be taken at an early date, is expected to confirm the attitude of the Hoboken German longshoremen who have already taken favorable action."

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

PHILA. LECTURES

Williams Takes the Place of Stern and Talks on "Industrial Unionism"—Audience Deeply Impressed.

(Special Correspondence.)

Philadelphia, Jan. 6.—The fourth of our course of lectures was held last night at Lewar's Hall, cor. Ninth and Spring Garden streets. The regular lecturer was to have been Edward Stern, but it transpired that B. H. Williams, National organizer of the I. W. W., was in town and that Local 218 of the I. W. W. was desirous to have him speak, and as he could not be here on next Sunday, Stern gracefully withdrew, and the lecture by Williams was given under the auspices of Local 218, I. W. W. We had a good sized audience, including many ladies, who seemed to take great interest in the proceedings. McLure presided over the literature; Flynn was chairman and in calling to order he explained the reason for the change of speakers and also why the lecture was carried on under the auspices of the I. W. W.

The subject of the lecture was "Industrial Unionism." The lecturer displayed great familiarity with the subject. He has traveled extensively in the West and is familiar with conditions in California, Colorado, Nevada and the mining districts generally. It was not what is generally called a speech. He spoke simply, directly and to the point. A plain straightforward man of sound common sense; he knew what he had to say and he said it directly. He simply told us about it.

I watched the effect on the audience, and it seemed to me that they realized that this man is not the sort to indulge in hot air. He speaks of what he knows, and would rather err on the side of prudence and moderation than otherwise. Would that we had more such speakers in the labor movement. A man of few words and no pretensions. Such men when they do speak at any length are usually listened to with great attention, and so it was last night.

After the lecture some questions were asked and a few comments were made. But they were all confirmatory of what the speaker had said. There was no opposition.

McLure seemed to voice the feeling of the audience when he said, in answer to the chairman's invitation to the audience to comment on the speech that there really was nothing to debate; that the speaker had covered the ground so thoroughly and so clearly withal that nothing further was necessary.

McLure called on Miss Bina Flynn, who was present on a visit from New York, to entertain the audience with a recitation. Bina, who, by the way, resents being introduced as "Miss Flynn's little sister," (this is a secret) is like Miss Flynn in one respect at least; she was "on the job," and she recited the "Red Flag" in a spirited manner that brought out a storm of applause.

Edward Stern will speak next Sunday night; the subject will be "Economic Justice."

Sec. Agitation Committee.

FOR THE STUDENT.

READ
Force and Matter
BY
LUDWIG BUCHNER
M. D.

A SCIENTIFIC and rationalistic work of great merit and ability. Translated from the 15th German edition, revised and enlarged by the author, and reprinted from the 4th English edition. With portrait.

CONTENTS:—Force and Matter. Immortality of Matter. Immortality of Force. Infinity of Matter. Value of Matter. Motion Form. Immutability of Natural Laws. Universality of Natural Laws. The Heavens. Periods of the Creation of the Earth. Original Generation. Secular Generation. The Fitness of Things in Nature (Teleology.) Man. Brain and Mind-Thought. Consciousness. Seat of the Soul. Innate Ideas. The Idea of God. Personal Continuance. Vital Force. The Soul of Brutes. Free Will. Morality. Concluding Observations.

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THE S. P. IN PA.

One of Its Speakers, Advocating Industrial Unionism, Combatted by Ex-Fakir Sieverman.

Reading, Pa., January 4.—While visiting a friend's home to-day, I noticed a copy of the "International Socialist Review." Thinking that by looking through it I might learn something new, I proceeded to do so. I did not get very far until I beheld the headline "Socialist Unity in the United States," which proved to be the caption of an article by Charles H. Kerr, relative to resolutions adopted by Local Redland, Cal., on Unity. Running my eyes over it, I saw the following line: "It seems a very simple thing out in California, thousands of miles from the storm centres of the economic fight between capitalist and laborers, to argue theoretically that industrial unions are necessary to help run things when the Socialist Party, years hence, is in control of the government." This, if anything, is an intimation that, when the Socialist Party gets into power, political officials will administer all the industries of the people and is a broad hint that the power will come from above instead of from beneath. Imagine if you can politicians determining how much of a molder's labor is crystallized in a stove; how much of the polisher's; how much of the pattern maker's, etc.?

To conceive such a state of affairs is to conceive a political dictatorship, and not an industrial democracy, wherein the power must come from below. The politician, under such conditions, will say who is to oversee this or that industrial establishment, and not the men working therein. A little further on we read: "Here in Chicago most of the members of the Socialist Party are members of everyday ,commonplace trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor." How commonplace the A. F. of L. is one can can easily determine when you consider that the vast majority of the wage slaves refuse absolutely to have anything whatever to do with it . I fear that, before long, others will sever their connection with it. I refer to the stove mounters in this vicinity, who are out on strike in two of the local shops since September 9th last. In one of the shops stove mounting has been divided as a result of the strike on one floor, the floor where green men are used. Here one skilled man does all the fitting, and the green men assemble the stoves, whereas formerly each mounter had to be skilled enough to do his own fitting. In 1893 the local mounters' union was defeated and wiped out by the aid of the union moulders who remained at work, as they are doing now.

Kerr's article is of the molasses kind. He closes thusly: "But if they are only willing to consolidate on some such basis as that of the Redlands resolutions, then I think we may safely wait for further developments."

I am firmly of the opinion that the S. L. P. can wait also for further developments. That the proletarians are not going to wait "years hence" till the Socialist Party is in control, is evident by the growth of the Industrial Workers of the World. And as sure as political action is the reflex of material interest, they (I. W. W.) will send their representative to the legislative halls.

This would not be complete, if I failed to give you the additional information that last Sunday night a week ago Caleb Harrison, Financial Secretary of the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania delivered an address at the local headquarters of the S. P. on "The Weapons Essential for the Emancipation of the Wage Slave." The speaker, in showing what a political party could do for the wage earning class, made it plain that its usefulness was limited to agitation and the peaceful trial of strength; he showed, however, that its agitation should not consist in efforts merely to increase the vote, but to teach the working class Industrial Unionism as the only means of industrial freedom; and, furthermore, that agitation should warn them against all of the pitfalls of capitalism of which the A. F. of L. is the most dangerous. He said that agitation for votes as the only means of industrial freedom, that is, that some lucky Socialist politician, after being elected to office, would hand to the working class the Socialist Republic free, gratis and for nothing, was all moonshine. After he was through general discussion ensued, during which Mr. Frank Sieverman, formerly of Rochester, N. Y., with a record as organizer for the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, but now of this city, as general manager of Askin and Marine's clothing store, took the floor to point out what pure political Socialist action did for the wage slaves of Germany, and finally wound up in this manner:

"On the whole, I would say, if I did not know the speaker to be an earnest hard working Socialist, that the lecture to-night was delivered by an anarchist, for to minimize the usefulness of a political party as he has done here to-night could be done only by an anarchist."

Harrison, in rebuttal to Sieverman, reminded him that while the Socialists in Germany have been content with political action, they had their representation cut down considerably, in spite of the fact that their vote had increased a quarter of a million, thus proving the folly of depending on votes alone. After Sieverman heard this he left the hall in haste, evidently hot under the collar.

Silas Hinkel.

"FREE BREAD"

Being a Story of the Effects of Capitalism in Two States.

Providence, R. I., January 1.—"How Hungry People Seized Free Bread" is the heading of an article in the "War Cry" of December 28, 1907.

The Salvation Army publishes the "War Cry." The capitalists support the organization gladly. It has the same relation to capitalism as has ether or chloroform to surgery, though in justice to the anaesthetics we must admit they are more useful to mankind than the Salvation Army.

It seems that the Army advertised to give away at their "Home" (?) in Des Moines, Iowa, two hundred and fifty loaves of bread. Not two hundred and fifty meals, but two hundred and fifty *loaves of bread.*

When the news reached the unfortunates who were hungry, it is said they came indoors, and, to quote the "War Cry," the "seized the bread, as if it were a priceless gift." One poor woman cried from the end of the line: "Oh! Please save out a loaf for me. We haven't a bite to eat in the house, and I have three children." A boy came with a note. It said: "Please send me some of the bread. I am too ill to come. My husband is out of work. We are starving."

The article contained accounts of innumerable cases of like nature, but the two quoted above prove to the writer's satisfaction that if Capital and Labor are brothers, as the labor skates tell us, then it's time for Labor to disown so heartless a brother.

Is it not wrong, workers, that people are brought to such a state that they grab a loaf of bread "as if it were priceless"? Isn't the whole capitalist system wrong, and isn't it rotten? Why not overthrow it?

In an article written by Villerme in 1888 he described the homes of the textile workers of Alsace. He found conditions very bad. The families lived two in a room, and slept in sacks of straw.

Pretty hard, we'll admit, Doctor, but if you'll come to America the writer will be "delighted" to show you twenty families, sixty people, living in one room—a room about forty feet long and feet wide. Not in the Southwestern part of Arkansas, not in some adohe hut of the Pueblo Indians, but in the little town of ——, in the sovereign State of Delaware, about seventy-five miles south of the City of Brotherly Love.

The canning industry of Kent Co., Delaware, at one time employed the farmers' wives and daughters to do the work, but as competition grew keener and the profits smaller, the canners brought in "cheap foreign labor." These unfortunates, ignorant, filthy, bestial, from the most "backwoods" districts of Southern Europe, were employed to skin, pack and ship tomatoes. They were housed, in this particular instance, in a one story shed, where they ate, slept and stewed all summer long.

The owner of the plant assured me that "they didn't seem to care whether the men were in the same room with the women or not." "How do you separate the married couples from the bachelors and maids," was asked. "Oh, they attend to that," we were told.

Now, this little town is not a city with a filthy slum. Pure air is always on tap, the great farms are growing corn, wheat, rye and barley! The orchards bear great crops of peaches and pears. 'Tis the country where the poor are advised to go, but unfortunates are packed into a narrow box so that one man may grow rich.

Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, North or South America, the workers are exploited. City or country—'tis all one. It is "up to you," proletarians, to end it.

E. A. See.

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STATEMENT

By the National Executive Committee, S. L. P., Adopted at the Semi-annual Session, New York, Jan. 5-8, 1908.

To the members of the Socialist Labor Party, its Friends and Sympathizers:—

Comrades:—

In so far as the Party's activity is concerned—its policy, its principles, its posture, both on economics and politics—in short, as to the Party's external affairs, we need say nothing to you. On that you are fully informed from day to day through the Party's press; while supplementary information is furnished you through the published reports of our actions during this session of your National Executive Committee.

But there are matters the details of which cannot reach you as fully as the other matters above referred to. In the course of its sessions, your N. E. C. has also had to deal with the Party's printing plant, which, for the last seven years and a half has demanded and received the very best efforts of the comrades throughout the land, financially and in many other respects. On this account you are justly anxious to know how far our combined efforts have succeeded. We assume that every comrade, being a Socialist, is aware of the necessity of organization; being aware of that, he also is aware of the fact that organization implies confidence in its officers, and that the radical difference between the democratic organization of the S. L. P. and the autocratic organization of capitalism consists in the circumstance that with capitalist organization the officers are not responsible to the membership, whereas with Socialist organization the officers are so fully responsible to, that they may at any time be removed by the membership and substitutes elected. In Socialist organization the membership is, accordingly, in absolute control. It follows from these facts, mentioned here not to apologize, but to keep the record straight, every rational and honorable being recognizes the necessity of executive sessions by officers on special subjects that cannot be considered publicly so long as they are organizing under the fire of the enemy. We know of no people who object to executive sessions except people whose objection thereto is only when they themselves are not in executive session. Your N. E. C. did not yield to the demagogic cry so often raised in the Labor Movement against executive sessions. Your N. E. C. went into executive session on the Party's plant. But we would be derelict in our duty, if we failed to convey to you substantial but condensed information upon the status of our most effective weapon in the work of emancipation—our printing plant.

From a careful investigation of all the facts on the subject, we have reached the conclusion that such is the magnificent measure of success of our combined struggles and sacrifices in the past, superhuman in fact, that the efforts, struggles and sacrifices now needed for safety, may not be withheld without our being guilty of treason to our class. It would mean to lose all that has been gained and done so far—a work that would have to be done all over again under even greater difficulties. We find our plant solvent; its effectiveness greatly improved; its opportunities widening day by day.

To the comrades, who may have relaxed their activity, in the fear that our attempt to establish our own printing plant was beyond our powers, we say that the ground and footing gained need not be lost, and will not be lost, and will be gained upon if they renew the fire and spirit with which the Fighting S. L. P. launched the cry which matured seven and a half years ago, in the first English daily Socialist paper of the world.

TO WORK, COMRADES! SUCCESS IS OURS!

A. E. Reimer (Mass.),
Chairman;
Boris Reinstein (N. Y.),
Secretary;
John Kircher (O.),
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THE RAILWAY MEN

A Poor Outlook for Them in New England—The I. W. W. and S. L. P. to the Rescue — New York R. R. Official Brings Gun-Fighter to His Assistance.

Providence, R. I., December 31.—It may be of interest to readers of The People to know of conditions in the railroad transportation service about Providence and on the New Haven system. First, a conversation was overheard on the telephone last week between New York and Providence, that is significant to the New York yard men. The principals were Mr. Van Horn of New York, and John Fay, General Yard Master of Providence terminals.

Van Horn—"Say, John, can you spare Potter?"

Fay—"I guess so."

"Well, I want him to come down here and lick some of these fellows."

"Well, I can spare him."

"That Potter is just the fellow I want down here, for he will lick some of the fellows I have it in for."

" Iwill send him along."

"All right."

And the transfer of the man who was to beat them up was made with the approval of the superintendents.

This Van Horn came to Providence about a year ago, and was at once made the General Yard Master of the Providence terminals in place of Flynn, who left because he could not exploit the railroad workers as successfully as was thought possible. Van Horn came and made changes, so the railroad capitalist looked on with favor and before long was made Assistant Superintendent of teh Worcester Divisions. He appointed John Fay general yard master. Fay was a brakeman, then conductor of a switch train and the wreeker, then third trick yard master at Northup Avenue yards. Fay some time ago read Debs' speech on Industrial Unionism, but I could never get him in conversation about it. He seemed afraid.

As to Potter, once a brakeman, things not suiting him at one time, he was very anxious to use a gun. This fellow would run away from a good fight. He wears a big letter S on his vest, denoting Switchmen's Union. He is a crook —this I say to the railroaders. A year ago last Christmas there were twenty-five switching crews working the Providence terminals; there are now nine. At the docks two switching crews were taken off. As a consequence, there is a great reduction in the train service. Some of the spare hands are getting in a day or two when the older wage-slaves are sick or taking a day off. The Daily and Weekly People and Industrial Union Bulletin circulate among them. Some have promised to be at Labor Temple on Friday night to hear Thompson. The Brotherhood committees have returned with a "lemon," and their report is, "You cannot expect anything when there is no business." Bidding each other out of a job goes merrily on. Some are commencing to see that what the S. L. P. has been telling them—that they are organized to perpetuate the system of capitalism—is exactly so. Since Wednesday there has been a larger tonnage of freight, so that a few extra freights of small mileage are needed, and the switching crews are getting in some overtime; but one brakeman just put it, working on a switcher, "That conductor cheated us out of two hours' overtime the last two days. He is trying to rush us and put some more out of work."

Saturday the Fall River boats to New York discontinued. The freight that was carried by them will be handled at Fox Point. This means the throwing out of work of a lot of longshoremen, clerks and other transportation workers of Fall River. The towermen also are feeling the panic. In a signal tower of six men there are now two men less; in a tower of five men, two men less; in some towers one man less. On a street car this morning (Sunday), hearing a pure and simple telegraph operator and a towerman complaining about this not being right, I explained it was not a question of right, but the might that the capitalist, with the aid of the labor fakir and capitalist unions, now holds to plunder society and put thousands of men, women and children next to starvation.

I said to the passengers in the street car: "If you are not a slave class, why do you stand for it? What kind of an organization do you belong to that will let you remain blind to the cause of this?" I explained to the passengers about the impotent crafts and about the rising I. W. W. The railroaders hereabouts are not without some knowledge of the I. W. W. and S. L. P. There will and must be a harvest about these terminals and docks for the I. W. W.

Transportation Worker.

ANOTHER DREAM FADES

"Post Office Socialism" Comes to the Earth with a Bump in El Paso.

El Paso, Tex., January 4. — Events transpiring in the El Paso postoffice within the past week give the lie to the declaration of those sentimental, nonthinking "Socialist" party lecturers and freaks who have asserted or still assert that the postoffice is a Socialist institution. No S. L. P. man who understands the philosophy of the Movement, is ever fooled by such dope. It is a theory of Socialists that under Socialism all industry will be under the control and supervision (ownership) of the producing, laboring class, and that they will elect their foremen, superintendents, managers and directors. Do such conditions obtain now in the "Socialist" postoffice? No, dearies, the postmaster in "presidential" postoffices is appointed by a capitalist President, and his appointment in confirmed by a Senate composed of Trust attorneys. The El Paso office is a "presidential" office, and while postmaster J. A. Smith is a "nice man," owner of the El Paso Daily, stockholder in the "El Paso Herald," leading capitalist daily, and a prominent Republican politician, he is not sitting up nights devising ways and means to promote the interests of his wage-slaves. On the contrary, he is a business man's postmaster, which implies that every slave must "hit the ball" or "hit the road." Business has more than doubled in the two years since Smith took charge of the office, and fifty per cent. more employes have been added to the force, a Social Club was organized and Smith was the stellar attraction at their entertainments. The mutuality of interests idea was pushed to the limit, and everything went along swimmingly.

Now, it's different! Smith brought a Superintendent of Carriers from Chicago and a registry department clerk (both men) from New Orleans, and installed them over the heads of eligible and competent men in the office. Immediately there was a howl. Twenty-five men in the office signed a telegram of remonstrance to the Department at Washington, held an indignation meeting, and followed the remonstrance with a petition to the same point, meanwhile notifying Smith of their objections. Smith grew belligerent, said that no "union" should run his office or Uncle Sam's business, and threatened to withdraw all promotion from the "mutineers" for six months unless they receded from their position. It appears that these men enter the service at $600 per year, and are advanced in salary ("promotion," it is called) $100 per year until the maximum of $1,200 per year is reached, and Smith intends to fine the men $50 each for making a kick on his importation of employes and methods of running the office.

Since Terrible Teddy's encyclical from the White House threatening all postoffice slaves with discharge if petitions or prayers were offered to Congressmen, such matters must now come through the immediate heads of Departments (who are interested in paring employes to a starvation wage). Hence the grief of Postmaster Smith at the insubordination of his recalcitrant employes. Meantime the men are discussing the "rights of American citizens." (They have no rights). And Smith is fuming under the collar awaiting instructions from the throne room at Washington—and another Wayland pipe dream is busted.

A. S. Dowler.

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FROM THE PRESS OF
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TIME TO RISE

Workingmen, Let Not Fear Chill the Heart Any Longer—The World of Industry Is in Your Hands, and You Can Run It in Your Own Interest if You But Will.

Providence, R. I., December 28.—An individual worker is absolutely helpless. His employers are tryranous; he is in a continual state of uncertainty regarding his job. There is always before him a spectre, a horrible picture of wife and babies suffering for food or shelter, or a mother and sister in danger of a like fate. These things keep him in a subservient mood. Years ago the workers saw how things were drifting. They organized themselves in guilds; from the guild developed the trade unions, or craft organizations, excellent for the workers prior to the centralization of industries; useless now.

As the different corporation have been merged into the trust, so must the craft unions centralize into industrial unions. So long as the workers uphold the craft union, just so long must they expect to be beaten at every turn.

Organized by crafts, jealous of their fellows, on one side the "labor leader," interested only in the amount he can get out of his dupes, on the other hand the employer or exploiter, draining the last drop of blood, in what a terrible state is the worker!

How useless is the craft organization of stationary and locomotive firemen! When they strike for better conditions they have the beautiful spectacle of the engineers teaching scabs to take their places.

Again we find the motormen and conductors striking for living wages. Against them are the men at the power house, who allow themselves to be worked under guard while scabs operate the cars.

During the strike of the subway and elevated railray conductors, guards and motormen in New York City, the power house employes, firement, oilers, water-tenders, engineers, and electricians never left the station while the strike was on. They were so utterly un-class-conscious, so absolutely ignorant of the fact that they were cutting their own throats, digging their own and their children's graves, that they subserviently allowed the company to imprison them for two weeks—for what? One extra miserable week's pay!

Among that crowd were many union men, tho' no one who wanted to hold his job mentioned the fact. There were many men who refused to help the company break the strike at that time, we must in all justice admit.

Do you know how long the strike would have been in force had the power station men gone out with the striking motormen?

About nine seconds.

A strike on an electrically operated railway system where the men are organized in one union from the electrical engineers on down to the last man on the "extra" list is an utter impossibility. No company would even think of denying a request of the men.

But, some one will say, suppose the men should demand so much that the company would be bankrupted? There you are! Well, suppose the men did bankrupt the company. That is what we want: to bankrupt them; to take over the whole system ourselves and operate it socially.

Who operates the roads now? Not the general managers nor the vice-president. We have verse and chapter for that fact. See the decision of the New York judge in the case of the vice-president of the New York Central Co., on trial for murder.

At one time, not so long ago, we had an idea the "captain of industry" was a great engineer, a wonderful organizer, but we have learned that he knows as little about the business as a "hog does of geometry."

So, when the capitalist class admits their henchmen are useless, it does not require a great amount of thinking to feel that the real workers could run the business as owners, as they do now as slaves. Owning the system, they need not fear the loss of a job, a cut in pay, or a nice little lay-off of thirty days for some infraction of the rules.

So, don't you think you are foolish not to own the means of production, distribution and transportation?

Do you know who stands between you and the wealth you created? Your own selves! You allow a few men to drive you, to starve you, to starve your children, to imprison you when you resent their ill-treatment.

Workingmen and women seem to have short memories. They forget. Only fourteen years ago we had a panic. Men starved, stole, and died. They'll go through it all again. Is it not time you took notice of passing events? When you find so-called labor leaders wining and dining with capitalists, don't you become suspicious? If you felt three or four men crowding and jamming you on the back platform of a street car unnecessarily would you not suspect they were pickpockets? Does it not follow when the labor (?) leaders and capitalists get together that they'll ultimately get all you've got?

The fact is patent that the industrial unionist is hated alike by the employer and craft unionist. Is there any further proof necessary? No. You have the proof. Join the local of the I. W. W., the section of the S. L. P. and help to emancipate your brothers and yourself.

"E. A. See."

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 883 McAllister street.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets every alternate Sunday at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at I. W. W. Hall, 12th and Jackson streets. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. free reading room 110 Bernard st. Visiting comrades, I. W. W. members and all others invited. Business meetings every Sunday morning at 11 a. m.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8 p. m. second and fourth regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—J. C. Butterworth, Secretary, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Financial Secretary, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois.—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, S. E. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women are cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P., headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

Section Salt Lake, Utah, meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., Rooms 4 and 5, Galena Block, 69 East 2nd So st. Free Reading Room. Weekly People readers invited.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Otto Olson, 310 7th ave., So. Minneapolis, Minn.

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In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

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Subscribers will begin to get the paper regularly in two weeks from the date when their subscriptions are sent in.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1908.

The theory of "vested rights" never applies when a revolution has taken place; when the whole structure of society is changed. The tail of the tadpole that is developing into a frog may protest as much as it pleases—Nature heeds it not; and when the frog is an accomplished fact there is no tail to protest.
—GRONLUND.

"EXCEPTIONAL ABILITY," ETC.

When Wm. A. Mallock, M. A., of England, was in this country last year "demolishing" Socialism, he demolished on several occasions in this wise:

"The world's great increase in productivity is due to two factors. One of them is the development of machinery. The other is the increasing application of exceptional intelligence, knowledge and energy to the direction and coordination of the variety of individual operations into which the manual labor of others on an increasing scale divides itself. It is to this latter factor that the development of modern machinery is itself due. . . .

"Capitalism, regarded under its productive aspect, is essentially a device for imposing the intellect and the knowledge resident in an exceptionally gifted minority, on the manual operations of the average majority of mankind. . . .

"The able minority of men who direct the labor of the majority are the true producers of that amount of wealth by which the total output exceeds what would have been produced by the laborers if left to their own devices."

So far, Mallock. In *Human Life* for January, is a sketch of the rise of John W. Gates, the steel trust man, of Chicago.

"Gates was born fifty-two years ago on a farm near Turner's Junction, thirty-one miles from Chicago," it says. "At eighteen he was making a living, nothing more, from a little hardware store at the Junction. Isaac Elwood, the pioneer manufacturer of barbed wire, came along and invited him to try his hand at introducing it in the cattle country, so John W. put a spool of wire in his trunk and went to Texas. He built a fence and invited the cowboys to test it, and though they laughed at the notion of that stuff holding a steer, they promptly got their eyes open. In one day the young drummer took orders for more barbed wire than Elwood could make in a month.

"But barbed wire was then worth 18 cents a pound, and it struck Gates that there would be more money in selling it for himself than for somebody else. Back North he went, raised $8,000, and started manufacturing. He had no right to do it, as he admits. All the same he did it, and when the patentees tried to serve papers on him, he moved his machines from Missouri to Illinois, or back again, as occasion demanded. 'Moonlight Gates' they called him in those days. His factory was on trucks, and it frequently changed its location after dark."

After forcing Elwood into a partnership with him and then buying him out, Gates incorporated one steel wire company after another, until, "by 1895 our friend had made enough money to invest $100,000 in the Illinois Steel Co., of which he became president. Three years later the Illinois was merged with the Federal Steel Co., very much to Gates' financial advantage. In 1897 he organized the American Steel & Wire Co of Illinois, capital $24,000,000; and when the saw the big boom coming he prepared to help harvest it by organizing the American Steel & Wire Co. of New Jersey, capital $90,000,000. These last few years he has been active in the stock market."

Violation of patent rights, dodging of the agents of the law, squeezing out of his own partners, stock manipulation—such are the "exceptional intelligence, knowledge and energy," by which the "able" and "gifted minority," Gates, has risen in the world of capitalism. Mr. Mallock is welcome to this noble and living embodiment of his "demolishment."

A WHIPT CONSPIRACY.

Wherever in the states of Colorado, Nevada, or Idaho to-day there sits a member of the Mine Owners' Association, there sits a whipt conspirator. The dropping of the case against Chas. H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, applies the third shower of stinging stripes to the already sore backs of a crew of men who, to safeguard their profits trampled the law of the land and of the states in the mire, snapped the bonds of a civic right won by the barons of England and the conquerors of the Bastille in France—the *habeas corpus*, and were ready to proceed to the cold-blooded murder of three men known to them to be innocent of the crime imputed to them. The first and most excruciating shower of blows to descend upon the startled capitalist conspirators was the triumphant acquittal of Haywood on July 28 last; the second was the acquittal of Pettibone on the 4th inst.; the subsequent freeing of Moyer without trial completes the job. The conspiracy is whipt to a standstill—blasted—shattered.

From the kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone from Denver on the night of February 17, 1906, after the courts had been closed and Gov. Jesse McDonald of Colorado, who secretly honored the extradition papers without a hearing for the men had skipped the town, down to the very last days of Haywood's trial, everything pointed to a predetermined intention to railroad the three officers of the Western Federation of Miners to death, either with or in spite of the evidence. The illegal method of procedure against the three intended victims, the secrecy maintained about their projected capture, the U. S. Supreme Court's legalization of their kidnapping, the prominence in the case of James McParland, of murderous fame in the Molly McGuire affair, the glaring falsity of the confessions, put into the mouths of Harry Orchard and Steve Adams, the repeated decisions of trial Judge Wood in favor of the prosecution, all pointed with irresistible force to but one conclusion—judicial murder, if possible.

Yet the murder was stayed, the hangman's noose fell harmless to earth. The united voice of Labor, shaking the throne at Washington and beating about the prison cells at Boise, forced the would-be felons to hold their hand. Begun first by the Socialist Labor Party press, the cry of outraged Justice filled the country, entering even the deafest of capitalist ears. Led by the Industrial Workers of the World, the working class as one rose to demand the law for their brothers, forcing even the most reactionary officers and organs of the A. F. of L. to wheel into line on the side of right. Protest processions of thousands and mass meetings of tens of thousands filled the streets and halls of every large city of the land. Equity, supported by the million voice of Might, drove the conspirators from their quarry. The three men are to-day free and vindicated—and the alertness of the working class did it.

Were a wolf, driven off by determined fight from his prey, to wail as he slunk away, his tail between his legs, "You see, all your excitement was unnecessary; I didn't touch it anyway," he would be an Aesopian counterpart of that capitalist class which is to-day proclaiming the "unnecessariness" of the working class agitation which freed Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. The wail but emphasizes the thoroughness of the whipping received by the barefaced conspiracy.

"UN-CON-STI-TU-TION-AL" AGAIN

As if to turn over and clinch in the workers' minds the fact that legislation without the might to enforce that legislation is so much waste paper, the Supreme Court of the United States has again written across the face of a law, intended to benefit labor, the expunging word "Un-con-sti-tu-tion-al."

This time it is the Employers' Liability Law, enacted June 1, 1906, which has been wiped off the books by judicial fiat. The railroads, which, by its terms, were held responsible for injuries to employees due to ineffective appliances, never pretended to obey it. National laws regulating the relations of the roads with other capitalist concerns might be contested, might be evaded; but they were not flatly ignored; they were recognized as "constitutional." This law, however, dealing not with the relations between one set of capitalists and other sets of capitalists, but with the relations between one set of capitalists and their employes, that could be ignored, that was "unconstitutional." Did it not "undertake to regulate their dealings with their employes"? Consequently it was "plainly antagonistic to the spirit of American liberty"—which means the liberty to squeeze one's workmen of the last drop of blood—and had to be taken off the books.

Off came the law. In the process of removing it, use was made of the cases of William Howard, a fireman on the Illinois Central, and N. C. Brooks, similarly employed on the Southern Pacific, both killed in railroad accidents, whose widows sued for heavy damages. Both cases have now finally been thrown out, and the damages sought under the law for their death have been denied. Without fear hereafter of being harrassed by the importunate widows, orphans, wives or mothers of slain railroaders, the great and glorious companies may now continue unhampered their work of reducing train crews, lengthening runs, sending out trains with incomplete and inadequate safety appliances, and otherwise exercising their "American liberty" to the utmost.

In the meantime, let the working-class ponder the moral between the lines of Supreme Justice White's opinion, and organize unitedly the economic organization capable of enforcing their decrees, along with the political organization capable of voicing their demand for the overthrow of the exploiters' system. Then the Howards and the Brookses will not have been martyrs in vain, and the days of the class that profits by the writing across labor laws of the word "Un-con-sti-tu-tion-al" will have been numbered.

A GEM.

A London press despatch publishes information concerning the owners of the London "Times." Among the owners are such financiers as Lord Rothschild, and such captains of industry as Sir Alexander Henderson, Chairman of the Great Central Railway. The item is a gem to gladden the eyes of those who have eyes to see.

Is not "The Times" a journalistic enterprise? Of course it is. What has the special trade of Stock Exchange speculation got to do with that? What has the special industry of railroad transportation got to do with that? What? Everything, to-day, and robust is the tale that thereby hangs. Time was this was not so. The fact that things were otherwise points out a change, and the direction of the change.

In the development of industry smaller concerns are either wiped out or swallowed up by bigger ones. Smaller banking houses than that of the Rothschilds are either ruined or absorbed until mammoth Rothschild concerns turn up; smaller factories are either smashed or consolidated into huge concerns; smaller railroad lines are swallowed up bodily and reappear in the shape of gigantic railroad systems. This process, which takes place within the several industries, is accompanied by a parallel process which takes place between industry and industry. The unification and centralization of industries within themselves has the effect of unifying the OWNERS of the several industries. Thus it happens that, in America, the Standard Oil is owned by bankers, mine owners, railroad magnates, etc., etc.; and thus it happens that Rothschild banking princes and Henderson railroad potentates jointly own a "Times" newspaper business

In the social effect of this development lies its real importance. It is unimaginable that the Rothschilds will scab it upon the Hendersons, any more than that the Hendersons will scab it upon the Rothschilds. What that means is that, within the capitalist camp, craftism has come to an end in leading branches, and consequently must eventually come to an end in all branches.

The gem of the London despatch is a glistening one. It sheds its brilliant rays across the path of the mass below, the working class, on whose shoulders these concentrated industries rest. It illumines the error of craft unionism. The more powerful projectiles of war become all the more and correspondingly powerful become the means of defence. Industrially organized capitalism can be met only by industrially organized labor. Non-mutually-scabbing capitalists can not be overcome by mutually scabbing craft unions. Capitalism, industrially organized, can be overthrown only by Labor organized upon the same plan.

Capitalism does not only recruit the working class forces that are to overthrow it; capitalism also points to the form of organization that the recruits must adopt in order to overthrow and supplant the system of the present despots.

THIEVES FALLING OUT.

While there is said to be honor among thieves, an inequality or a sharp deal in the distribution of booty has often cast the apple of discord into the midst of a band of formerly harmonious plunderers. Of such a nature seems to be the present falling out of the capitalists of the Rocky Mountain slope.

In 1903 some veins of more less valuable gold ore were discovered in Goldfield, Nev. Modeled on the great California boom of '48 and '49, but with nearly sixty years' additional training in capitalist chicanery, a miniature gold-mine boom sprung into existence there. The descendants of the same flock of speculative harpies which a half century before fattened on the innocent 'forty-niners, swooped down on the Nevada sand hills, and conjured into existence mine after mine, of which but ten in the whole Goldfield region are legitimate, ore-producing leads. The money to float the promoters of these seductively christened, but worthless claims was drained from the pockets of—workingmen? No, for no more than they can have money with which to make savings bank deposits, can the workers have money to invest in gold mining stock. The money which flowed into the pockets of the Goldfield fraudulent mine promoters was drained from other capitalists. These, having dividends steadily accruing from their stock in railroads, steamships, steel, shoes or food stuffs, could afford to invest in mine stock. Gold being a steadily marketable commodity, occasionally, even, as in the recent crisis, running up to a high premium, the glittering prospectuses emanating from the champagne-enlivened brains of the members of the Goldfield Montezuma Club (the mine owners' swell private association) caught their gudgeons, and plenty of them.

Of course, the gudgeons got "stung." The poignancy of the "sting" may be judged from the editorial article reproduced elsewhere in this issue, under the heading "Thieves Falling Out," from the Los Angeles *Record* of December 30 last. With but one inconsiderable change the same article appeared, on the same day, in the editorial column of the Spokane, Wash., *Press*, 1,500 miles away, at the opposite extreme of the coast country. In how many more of the capitalist sheets of the Pacific slope the same editorial voiced the pangs of rage and disappointment of the gudgeons, is not yet known. Its simultaneous appearance as far south as Los Angeles and as far north as Spokane points to a wide-spread and concerted move of "stung" capitalist investors to get back at their dupers. As long as the victims of the Goldfield sharks thought that they were in on the plunder of the Goldfield mine workers, all was harmony. Now that they have discovered that in this case they are the only ones to be plundered, with their supposed fellow brigands figuring as the sole beneficiaries of the brigandage, they are laughing on the other side of their mouths. Thus comes about the masterly exposure of the Goldfield mine swindle herewith reproduced. It is another case of "When thieves fall out——."

THE EVIL OF "SENTIMENT."

The Society for the Prevention of Cruely to Animals (S. P. C. A.) announces a gift of $100,000 to establish a chair in Humanity at Columbia University. If this were the year 10,000 before Christ its donors might have the excuse of inexperience. This being the year 1908, after Christ, there is no excuse for a gift, the practical working of which will be downright inhumanity.

The motto, device, guiding star—or be it fundamental principle of the S. P. C. A. is: "Remember that He who made thee, made the brute!" Even the most casual inquiry will reveal the fact that such a motto involves the falsest of reasoning as a foundation for ethical conduct. If the consciousness that "He who made thee, made the brute" be the ground for love for the brute, then the S. P. C. A. folks should at least allow the mosquito to bite them, at any rate, they should not chase the poor brute away—"He who made thee, made that brute." Rattlesnakes, tarantulas, mad dogs, fleas, tigers, etc., etc., have the identical Maker as the S. P. C. A. folks. He who made these gentlemen and ladies also made those brutes. The point need but to be indicated in order to be understood.

A wrong abstract principle leads to hypocrisy in practice. Accordingly, history tells of how feudal bishops, who in their churches read the Biblical command, Do not muzzle the ox that threshes your corn, fastened boards around the neck of their serfs at gleaning time, in order to prevent them from eating any of the fruit they picked; and to-day we see all manner of shop regulations intended to prevent the hands from "stealing."

The principle of the wrongfulness of cruelties to animals must be based upon a reason other than that "He who made thee made the brute." Based upon so loose a reasoning hypocrisy is the inevitable result; n[illegible] "the brute" but so few brutes are freed, not from cruelty absolutely, but from some acts of cruelty, and the "noble" act is forthwith turned into a mask behind which MAN may be treated with all the cruelty that the material interests of the S. P. C. A. may require.

To-day the point is not open to discussion. The S. P. C. A. scheme has approved itself a scourge to the working class. The hypocrite whose "heart bleeds" because a ruffian beats a horse, cares not if his overseer rushes a workingman, or workingwoman, or working child to death in the mine, the mill, or on the railroad yard. Aye, that identical hypocrite fiendishly defends the social system which, by holding the lash of hunger over the head of the above named ruffian, dehumanizes and drives him into acts of cruelty to keep his job.

In the Dark Ages bandits burned a candle to their patron Saints in order to feel all the freer afterwards in their acts of banditism. Under Capitalism the same superstition prevails, only the Saint has changed name. To-day a candle is burnt to Saint Anti-Cruelty to animals, in order to enjoy an all the freer hand in cruelty to man. The $100,000 to Columbia University to establish a chair in Humanity is but a scheme to extend the area of capitalist hypocrisy.

A RESPECTABLE BUSINESS

FROM THE BERLIN "VORWAERTS"; TRANSLATED FOR THE PEOPLE BY G. OLL ENDORFF.

The toilets in the restaurants, concert-halls, etc., are for the most part at the disposition of the guests free of charge. Still to many of the proprietors they are a considerable source of income. They are most profitable when the proprietor of a so-called "better place" shows particular attention to his guests, especially the females, and even provide a female attendant. The female attendants receive tips and the tips help to enrich mine host—that is the whole secret.

Certainly mine host does this not by claiming a certain percentage of the tips or even by collecting them himself. He leaves the collecting in the hands of the female attendants, he only holds his hand open for the "rent," which is paid out of these tips. Simple minds may doubt this, but it is a fact. The attendants do not receive a penny in wages from mine host, but they must remunerate him for the privilege of cleaning the toilets after his guests. And particularly in the "better places" this "business," as said before, is a sure and profitable source of income, for naturally the amount of rent the proprietor demands, depends on the liberality of his guests.

Wherever tips are plentiful mine host does not need even to inconvenience himself by personally engaging the necessary attendants. There are industrious people, whose business consists in leasing at wholesale of such tip-blessed toilets and subleasing them to the individual female attendants.

Mine host does not need to raise even a finger; the wholesale lessee puts the rent on the table and delivers a servant free of charge into the bargain. A very respectable business for mine host! But Mr. Wholesale Lessee also wants his profit; that goes without saying. Of course, he also procures it at the expense of the attendant, that is, by subleasing the toilets at a considerably higher figure. Thus two people make easy money out of the surely not agreeable work of these women; two pockets are stuffed by the tips, which the lessee of the toilet is permitted to collect. A very respectable "business" also for Mr. Wholesale Lessee.

We have prior to this depicted these conditions, illustrated by experiences made by attendants in the enterprises of the Ashinger firm. It was claimed at that time that the Ashinger firm receive the amount of 6,000 mark from a wholesale lessee as a yearly rent for their toilets. According to the amount paid by the sub-lessees an equal amount remained as profit of the wholesale lessee. Of course, for the sub-lessees, who have to pay these big amounts from the tips, there remains much less. There are wholesale lessees who promise golden mountains in order to sublease a toilet, but in the lease these smooth-tongued promisers usually insert a clause that no promise as to the amount of receipts has been made, nor was instrumental in its execution. The wholesale lessee also has a habit of collecting in advance a considerable portion of the yearly rent. It's better to be on the safe side, for it happens quite frequently that disappointed sub-lessees are anxious to surrender their leases.

A case of this kind occurred quite recently at the Cafe Opera (Unter den Linden). Here, for a small toilet—it only contains two seats and a wash basin—a yearly rent of 3,600 mark was exacted. How much the proprietor receives for this toilet we do not know; a Mr. Freudenberg (Krausenstrasse) who had leased it through his so-called "agency" for the renting of hotels, etc., sub-leased it for 3,600 marks. Two women decided to rent it in partnership, paying 1,500 marks in advance. To one of the two women Mr. Freudenberg had written that he has "a real big thing" for her, that he guarantees a clear profit of 15 mark per day and that she should not allow such a great chance to escape. But the toilet did not produce much more than the rent itself, as the female guests did not tip in any too liberal manner. The sub-lessees then decided to charge 5 and 10 pfennigs respectively for the use of the toilet, and so announced by placard. But in this they reckoned without mine host. In a fine place mine host may make profit out of the toilet, but in a fine place guests may not be compelled to give tips. The sub-lessees were prohibited to make any charges, although they had expended 30 marks out of their own pocket for toilet articles, perfumeries, etc. There were not only looking-glasses, brushes and combs, but also powder and paint and many other beautifying articles. The guests might use all these conveniences free of charge, without paying a penny and praise the kindness of the noble host. On account of these conditions the sub-lessees decided to demand a cancellation of the lease. This was granted to them, as a pair of successors were readily found, just as they themselves had been the successors of two previous sub-lessees.

Such occurrences do not disturb the peace of mind of the wholesale lessee—nor of mine host. The main thing is that the sub-lessee pays every cent of the extravagant rent while she lasts. There is no dearth of successors. What harm does it do to the wholesale lessee or to mine host, how often the caretaker of the toilet room changes during the year? It satisfies this gentry that the steady flow of profit is not disturbed. That many poor women thus lose the petty savings of many years is a matter of indifference to them.

ANOTHER LABOR DISPLACER

Typewriters to Be Crowded to the Wall Now.

Brooklyn, N. Y., January 8.—Speaking to a travelling salesman who is of a mechanical turn of mind and who is always reading about machinery and new discoveries in that line, he told me how he visited an inventor of a typewriter and saw the fruit of fifteen years' labor in the form of a typewriter that writes whole sentences by touching one key; for instance, sentences that are used in all business forms, such as "My Dear Sir," "We have shipped to you today," etc. I believed he told me there were two hundred and fifty such sentences on the keyboard, and the fastest public speaker could be followed without taking down the speech in shorthand. It is claimed that the work of five typewriters can be done by this new machine.

As I said, the inventor has spent fifteen years on his invention, also studied law so that he could take out his own patents, which have cost him $80,000. He has been offered $600,000 for the patents by the Remington Typewriter Co., my informant having seen the offer in black and white.

Personally, I always take these discoveries with a large grain of salt, but my informant is a conservative man in his manner of speech and not given to shooting off much hot air just to hear himself talk. I am inclined to believe that here is another labor displacer to aid another portion of the working class to get as much misery out of this life as it is possible to get, so that they can face death with a much more cheerful mien than those who are loath to go because of the joy and pleasure they derive from living off the fruits of mankind's labor.

O. J. Hughes.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

The following five pamphlets will give the reader the ground work of the principles and tactics of the Socialist movement:

1. Socialism.
2. What Means This Strike?
3. Reform or Revolution.
4. Burning Question of Trades Unionism.
5. Socialism Versus Anarchism.

The lot with "Course of Reading" catalogue sent for 25 cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place,
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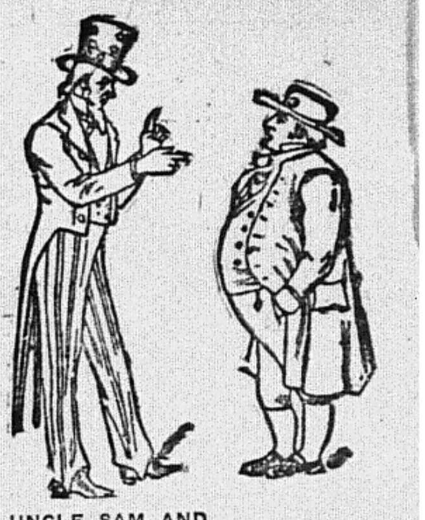

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—It does seem to me that there is something decidedly perverse in Socialism.

UNCLE SAM—That's somethng new. As a rule Socialism is sniffed at because it is taken to be too angelic.

B. J.—I don't think it ought to be sniffed at; what ought to be done to it is to burn it out.

U. S.—That's severe. And why this severity?

B. J.—I'll tell you. There are thousands upon thousands of people, say hundreds of thousands, who are content with their lot, and submissive to the existing order of things. I don't say they are as happy as I'd like to see them. But they are happy now with their lot. Down comes Socialism upon them, stirs the discontent, and turns their happiness into unhappiness. I say that such a thing is perverse.

U. S.—Let's see. You can't fly. You are perfectly happy with your legs for locomotion; down comes somebody upon you and descants upon the great pleasure that you could enjoy if you only had wings, besides legs, and could fly; and he prevails upon you so much and he impresses you to such an extent with his arguments about the pleasures you are foregoing for want of wings that you cease to enjoy your legs and actually grow miserable.

B. J.—Bravo, well put!

U. S.—And your understanding of the effect of Socialist agitation is of the nature of such agitation for wings?

B. J.—Exactly! Now, is not that perverse?

U. S.—Yes; THAT would indeed be perverse; but such is not Socialist agitation.

B. J.—What else is it?

U. S.—Now, let's suppose this state of things: You imagine you are in good health, and are happy in that. nevertheless it is only appearance; there is death gnawing at your vitals; you have a tapeworm inside you sucking up the substance of your nourishment and undermining your health; at times you feel a sense of lassitude, but you get over that, your recuperative powers not yet having lost their elasticity, and you preserve your happiness. Some knowing one comes along and discovers the evidence of the mischievous parasite inside of you; he tells you of it; informs you of your danger, and thoroughly arouses you out of your ignorance of your condition into a thorough appreciation of the danger you are in. Has he not "destroyed your happiness?"

B. J.—He has for the moment; but for my own good. What he tells me makes me take measures to rid myself of the parasite within me, and to become positively happy.

U. S.—And that is good?

B. J.—Certainly!

U. S.—And such is the case with Socialism; and this is what it does for those who enjoy the happiness of stupor, are disturbed therein, and aroused to rid themselves of a danger not understood by them, but sure to undo them if not overthrown.

B. J.—What danger?

U. S.—the danger of the existing of a capitalist system. More insidiously yet than the tapeworm undermines the constitution of an individual, does the capitalist system undermine the health and, with it, the happiness of a nation. It renders the living of the working people, the masses, harder and harder; it gathers their substance into the hands of a small parasite class; and the day will surely arrive when it will knock them down for good and all, unless that day is prevented by the alarm signal given by Socialism.

B. J. looks contemplative.

U. S.—The only perverseness in this case is the conduct of the paid brood of politicians, pulpiteers and professors, who seek to lull into security a nation that is now being sucked day by day by the tapeworm of capitalism which it ignorantly is carrying in its inside.

To secure the DAILY PEOPLE regularly ORDER it from your newsdealer. As the paper is not returnable, your newsdealers must have a STANDING ORDER for it, or else they will not get it for you. INSIST ON GETTING IT.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

I. W. W. IN NEW ORLEANS, AWAKE!

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Industrial Union No. 38, I. W. W., of this city, instructed its secretary to send to Local 220, W. F. M., at Goldfield, Nevada, a letter of encouragement and also to congratulate them on the noble fight they are putting up for better conditions. We will do all in our power to arouse the people of New Orleans to protest against the act of President Roosevelt in sending the U. S. troops to force the miners to abandon their rights.

L. L.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 3.

ANOTHER GIVES HIS LIFT TO THE CAUSE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Just a few lines to tell you that our dear comrade of whom I spoke, has since died in the hospital. That is another added to the long list of martyrs to the cause. And I fear Maximilian Harden is going to be another. If the U. S. Government had brought over the five judges from Germany to Goldfield they could have had all the miners in prison and have saved the expense of bringing in Federal troops. They could have disposed of Pettibone in the same way.

A. Nesbitt.

TEACHERS ON THE MOVE IN DENVER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The enclosed clipping taken from the "Denver Times" shows that some of our educators are greatly exercised at the idea of the teachers forming a union and making an attempt to better their condition. The idea of Pres. Smiley, that the teachers should regard themselves in the light of "professional" people and "patriots," is in line with the false notions which so long have divided the workers; ideas which are about played out.

L. M. F.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 1.

[Enclosure.]

TEACHERS MUST NOT
FORM LABOR UNIONS

That the teaching body is a profession, not a labor union, and that every individual in it should approach the task of instructing the young in the spirit of patriotism and duty and not that of the day labor attitude, was one of the most telling points made by Professor William H. Smiley, president of the Colorado Teachers' Association at the assembly in the First Baptist church yesterday afternoon. Principal Smiley condemned the forming of unions among the teachers, and said that he could no more conceive of a body of teachers going on strike than of American soldiers in mutiny on the eve of battle.

THE DENVER IRON-MOLDERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Notices were posted in the foundries of Denver on Jan. 4th, from the Denver Foundrymen's Association, and signed by all the foundry companies to the effect that, owing to the present financial crisis and the resulting industrial depression, they were unable to operate their foundries at the present wages and therefore, beginning Jan. 6th the wages of the molders and coremakers would be reduced 50c. per day. This would give a rate of $3.50 minimum.

The molders held a special meeting Sunday afternoon and many were for declaring a strike. Their constitution, however, contains a clause which makes it necessary to receive the sanction of the International officers before declaring a strike, so they decided to appear on the job Monday and make arrangements, if possible, to work at the reduced rate under protest awaiting the arrival of the International officer, who, it is to be presumed, will arbitrate. The union decided to work under protest, if possible, and if they went on strike and won it, that they would receive the previous union rate from to-day.

Some foundries are in full blast (under protest) but the Queen City Iron Works Co. informed their slaves that they wouldn't let anybody work for them under protest, so this place is considered to have declared a lockout which is evidently satisfactory to some of the molders, some having conceived the idea that it is preferable to get locked out than to go on strike.

When the king pure and simpler appears, his doings will be reported.

R. Mackenzie.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 6.

THE BREAD LINE IN SEATTLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Having traversed this country considerably and having seen poverty in all its phases from the sweatshop in Philadelphia to the damnable tar flat districts in San Francisco, it remained, to my disgust, to see here in Seattle the most deplorable sight I ever witnessed in all my life. About 800 men, penniless, hungry and despairing, standing in the bread line, fighting like wild animals for about three hours this morning for slices of bread, doughnuts and rolls that had been tossed into a big dry goods box in front of the Palace Restaurant, at 160 Washington street, by J. H. Johnson, the proprietor. Quite a number were turned away. This scanty meal was all that many of them enjoyed for their New Year's repast. For the past six or seven weeks, Johnson has been feeding from 100 to 300 hungry men from this box filled with the left-over bread, rolls, doughnuts and so forth of the day before.

So ravenous have some of the destitute men become that the proprietor has been forced to stand at the box and deal out a proportionate share to each.

Many had been in the habit of cramming the food with their mouths and filling their pockets, thereby depriving others of a share.

Johnson stopped this by giving each four rolls, a slice of bread and a couple of doughnuts.

The starving men grabbed it, and hurrying to a side street, devoured the food with the avidity of wolves.

Some of the bakeries becoming aware of Johnson's efforts, have been sending him left-over supplies, (which is not fit for hogs,) and in this way he was able to feed a larger crowd than usual this morning. Many of the hungry men come from a night in Hotel Wappy, of free speech fame, where they have sought shelter, and been lucky to get off without getting 63 days on the chain gang for vagrancy, for that is the only lucrative position anyone can get nowadays in Seattle. The food given out by Johnson is all they have from day to day. And this in our so-called 20th Century civilization. Bah! Degradation is the better word!

L. Herman.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 1.

FACTS WHICH URGE THE NECESSITY OF BUILDING UP THE SOCIALIST PRESS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A man in New York who, reading in a daily paper there that Jones and Laughlin in Pittsburg were running their mill on full time and had orders to keep them going all winter, and not only that, but would run their Alliquippa plant (which has not been built yet(and another plant also, which latter plant never existed, decided to come on and try for a winter job, in which, had the news not been a lie, he quite likely would have succeeded.

Arriving here he found Jones and Laughlins as all other mills—practically shut down.

The Bessemer plant which had never stopped before for lack of orders since it was built, shut down for the second time in one week, having re-lighted for a twenty-four-hour run. The polishing mill that ran all through the last panic, shut down entirely. The immense establishment, as well as Oliver's and other mills that made poor time during the last panic, was practically shut down, the exception being that this or that department would run short-handed a day or two as the few orders received necessitated.

Nothing was left for our man but to return again to New York, sadder and, perhaps, wiser.

The fact that we are in an industrial depression which eclipses that of fifteen years ago, is as a sealed book to the newspaper reader, except as here and there something slips through by reason of the liars' proverbially short memory.

Publicity for the sake of a morbid noting the widespread extent of the calamity, or of creating a commotion for excitement's sake is not desirable; but the extent of this exhibition of capitalist incompetency should be established and the capitalist press censorship be resented by all who take the name of Socialist.

The "Pittsburg Gazette-Times" of Dec. 29-07, on the front page speaks of "How 30,000 men in the Wheeling district are to resume work Jan. 1."

On the second page, the same was told of Lebanon, Pa., Johnstown, Pa., Buffalo, N. Y., and Lorain Ohio.

Earlier papers told the same of the Monongahela Valley, near Pittsburg.

Now this was the first intimation that we had from such source, that these industries had ever shut down. And, realizing that we have been deceived by this studied silence, we shall wait and see how many really will start on Jan. 1.

To my knowledge, one of those on the list will not, and the "Gazette" itself, in the self-same issue, towards the middle of its financial editorial, says: "The turn in the tide of business has not yet taken place, and very few people are misled by the optimistic reports of mills resuming on double turn."

Socialists, the sooner you put your own press in a position to furnish your news and to formulate by daily teaching a sentiment and knowledge that is in keeping with your own requirements, the better.

ONE Lackall.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 31.

PROGRESS IN PORTLAND, ORE.

To the Daily and Weekly ePople:—Through the pages of The People the workers of Portland are gradually educating themselves, especially since the mill strike here. I may say that the capitalist press stated a few days ago that Poulsen, the owner of a large mill, had made over a million dollars the last four years. Through the steady propaganda and activity of I. W. W. members the organization is gaining ground. It is more noticeable when you come in contact with strange workers. During ordinary conversation you are convinced that men have at last started to do their own thinking. It appears to me that when that point is once reached, that they will proceed to throw off the shackles of wage slavery, that they will join and endeavor to keep clean and manage the industrial organization that will inevitably be the Government of the nation. While it is impossible at this stage of development to expect the workers in any industry which has no economic organization to sacrifice their immediate material interests by forming a spontaneous union, there is a certain percentage of men (for instance, in the public service departments in this city) who are gradually forming the nucleus of a solid, class-conscious body of workers. Those men who do not understand the evolution of society, are now anxious for information. The prosperity panic and "confidence game" has cost not a few of them their jobs, while those remaining at work are subject to the tyranny and oppression of the masters of the bread, more so now than before. In the gas industry here men have been reading up on industrial organization, from the gasmakers to the clerks in the office, the street workers—mostly Italians—being the more revolutionary. This was brought about in some degree by the manager, Mr. Pabst, not suspecting it himself, by despotic methods. He resorted, as all these hirelings of the capitalist class will, to the most degrading actions to accomplish his ends and keep down the payroll. In his efforts to get rid of an old foreman, in which he succeeded (killed) with his terrifying pressure, he has caused a more systematic study of this unjust state of society. Wages have been reduced and hours lengthened. The sweating of employes to make them tell of imaginary pilferings, etc., has been employed by those to whom appeals the McParland remedy and reward—a job. This most intelligent parasite imported a special man, "Jack Stone," to drive the men in a certain department where the work should be done most carefully and thoroughly that the public safety be assured. Jack, in his endeavor to graduate up to the skinning standard of his employers, stole $500 from the Gas Co.'s Bank. He was caught after he had had a few champagne suppers with the bosses.

The material is here in the West to form the backbone of the Revolution, but while we are gaining strength and power on the economic field, we must not lose sight of the political action that is necessary. The ballot will show the reflex of our strength in a civilized and peaceful manner. The situation in Goldfield would certainly be very much improved if the miners had their political representatives. A bird cannot fly with one wing, neither can the working class accomplish its freedom by ignoring one of its powerful weapons.

Wage Worker.

Portland, Ore., Dec. 29.

CONDITIONS IN TORONTO AND WHAT THE S. L. P. IS DOING THERE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—"Nothin' doin'" is the byword in this great industrial metropolis. Everywhere I go the greeting is the same, "Nothin' doin'!"

Being a portrait artist and a producer of luxury, I naturally feel the effects of the oncoming Hard Times. For two years I have been able to exist by the grace of King Capital, but now he frowns on me, and there's "Nothin' doin'. Therefore, there is naught left for me to do but to unearth the war-cudgel and organize open revolt against this Royal Usurper, and in doing this it is a pleasure to notice that others who have been favored by "his royal nibs" in the past few years are also digging up their cudgels to renew their attack on King Capital.

Last Saturday night I was asked to address a mass-meeting in the interests of the unemployed Jews of this city. Of course, the meeting had been called by several Jewish Socialist clubs, including the Jewish local of the I. W. W., and they had arranged among themselves that no mention was to be made of "Politics," as the meeting was not to be used to advertise any faction.

However, I was not under any such agreement, nor did I know of it till after the meeting, so after tracing the industrial development from the 18th century to the present day, showing how machinery had displaced labor, I naturally fell to the remedy as advocated by the S. L. P. and the I. W. W., and thus the tale ended.

But the meeting was a glorious inspiration. The speakers were men of revolutionary thought, and as point after point was clinched and the idea of Industrial Unionism instilled into that audience, one could see their eyes brighten with a new hope—a new vision, in which the Worker appeared as man instead of a Merchandise.

The hall (a Jewish theatre) was packed to the doors with Jewish wage-slaves. What a spectacle! And how they did applaud! Was not Wendell Phillips a prophet when he said in a speech before the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society in 1852, "No matter where you meet a dozen earnest men pledged to a new idea,—wherever you have met them, you have met the beginning of a revolution. Revolutions are not made. they come. A revolution is as natural a growth as an oak. It comes out of the past. Its foundations are laid far back. The child feels; he grows into a man, and thinks; another, perhaps, speaks, and the world acts out the thought. And this is the history of modern society."

"Nothin' doin'!" There is something doing, or Wendell Phillips was no prophet.

Our section here could get no hall for public meetings during all December. Municipal elections came off on New Year's Day, and whenever our committee in search of a hall mentioned the name of the S. L. P, it was generally enough. At one place we were promised the use of a hall, and when I returned to close the deal with a cash payment, Mr. Borah, the owner of Occident Buildings and Halls, and a liquor merchant, politely refused me, saying there were several "respectable" lodges and societies who met in the building, and in consideration for their feelings and opinions he could not let the hall to any Socialists. By all the sins of Satan, he will get this back, or Wendell Phillips is no prophet!

Fraternally,
Gus. A. Maves.

THE BRICKLAYER AND THE MASON

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed please find a copy of letter mailed to headquarters of the "Bricklayer and Mason" on the 14th inst., asking for publication of same and for the editor to inform me whether my wish could be fulfilled.

Up to date I have not received any answer; therefore, I ask for publication of the same in The People.

[Enclosure.]

The Bricklayer and Mason:—

The November issue of the official organ contains an editorial which appeals to the curiosity of the writer.

While I am a close observer of the official journal, the November issue is without doubt the limit.

Just think of an impure and simple trade union journal coming out barefaced for the collective bargaining of wage earners!

This is either a joke on the part of the editor, or he is not yet matured on the question of pure and simpledom of the A. F. of L. brand.

But, after a closer observation it will be found that the editor is all right; only his tactics are like those of the pickpocket, who, after grabbing the woman's purse, began to shout with the mob in pursuit "Stop thief!" and by doing so made good his escape (dodging the issue). The editor asks the question, Do capitalistic interests in this age stand alone?

Who ever heard of capitalists divided when their interests were assailed?

If it is a fact, which it undoubtedly is, that the capitalists stand shoulder to shoulder whenever their material and economic interests are at stake, and regardless of whether one is skinning the so-called mechanic and another skinning the so-called unskilled laborer, why, then I ask, do these same labor leaders who know this to be a fact continue to stand between the ranks of the industrial army and keep them divided in a helpless, hopeless guerilla warfare against the effects of the existing system?

Does not the editor know that self-preservation is the first law of nature, and that the question of material, economic interests determines the actions of all conscious men? That it is not a question of the Van Cleaves and Parrys, but a question of who shall finally become the rightful owners of the means by which we live, the useful working class, or the useless, juggling, gambling parasite class?

Those Salvation Army arguments about the good employers and the bad ones are becoming somewhat stale in this age, and it is high time for the "Bricklayer and Mason" to be honest and tell the toilers that they are the ones who make the Van Cleaves and Parrys, and point out the way by which they (the working class) can do without them instead of trying to bargain with them, when we know and see that many of the toilers are idle and poverty-stricken under the present damnable competitive system.

If the "Bricklayer and Mason" thinks it can reform the existing order of things, why not begin at home? In this city, at least, we find enrolled as members of the Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, lawyers, saloonkeepers, small fry labor skinners, and curbstone politicians. Now, then, I ask, if the B. and M. I. U. is actually a wage workers' organization, how comes it that this element is retained as members when we know that their economic interests have changed; and, worst of all, it is this particular element that controls the funds and dominates the actions and activity of the organization. Come, Brother Editor, do a little boring from within and kindly begin at Chicago.

A. Prince.

Chicago, Ill., December 28.

CALLING A REVEREND TO ORDER

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed you will find a letter which is self-explanatory. Said letter was sent to the "Herald" for publication some time ago, but the editor refused to allow it to appear in print for reasons best known to himself—and those who make a study of the labor movement.

Lockhart M. Gordon.

Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 7.

(ENCLOSURE.)

To the Editor of the "Hamilton Herald":—In your issue of a week ago (Dec. 16th) I observe that the Rev. Dr. Lyle is reported as having on the previous Sunday delivered some remarks exceedingly derogatory to Socialists and the Socialist movement.

From the rather meagre report of Dr. Lyle's address as given in the "Herald," it would appear that while the Rev. Doctor, like most of his colleagues, may know all about the mysteries of piloting souls to an abode beyond the skies and likewise possess a wealth of other knowledge regarding the hereafter, which Providence has seen fit to withhold from other mortals who do not write Rev. before, or D. D. after their names—it would, I repeat, appear that, notwithstanding the gentleman's great knowledge of things far away, he is yet singularly ignorant of things close at hand.

As it is impossible to attack the principles of a movement without directly or indirectly attacking those who uphold or advocate same, I find myself compelled to assume an attitude of defence against all such assaults as the Rev. Dr. Lyle has recently made on Socialism.

The sermonizing fraternity—whom the Dr. so ably represents—seem to show partiality for "texts," and as the reverend gentleman in question has proven his capability of confounding what ought to be plain to a child (Socialism and Anarchy), or else has deliberately falsified the truth, I shall, bearing in mind this popular ministerial weakness, take resource to a short "text" on which to base a sermonette which I trust may function as the Rev. Dr.'s guiding star in the future.

Text—"It is profitless to attempt to enlighten malice and stupidity. Socialists could wear themselves to the bone in such an undertaking and yet fresh floods of misrepresentation would come pouring in."

The foregoing is taken from the "Co-operative Commonwealth," a pamphlet by Karl Kautsky, the noted German Socialist. Written about twelve years ago, the text is as applicable to-day as then. Socialists have indeed "worn themselves to the bone" repudiating slander and misrepresentation and in vain so far as the Dr. Lyles are con- Rev. Dr. Lyle, Bishop Du Moulin, etc. Tons of literature have been published covering every phase of the question from the idiotic conception that Socialism consists of "dividing up" to the equally preposterous notion that "Socialism is the kindergarten of Anarchy"; all, however, seems to have been in vain so far a sthe Dr. Lyles are concerned. These high-salaried wiseacres have still the brazen effrontery to repeat the falsehood that "Socialism proposes to abolish the family," "It would break up the home," etc. As regards the modern family, Dr. Lyle is reported as saying it was "one of the institutions which were here to stay," also that there were "men going about preaching another doctrine." From the wording of this report I surmise that the "men" Dr. Lyle refers to are Socialists. If this is correct I have no hesitation in saying that the very Rev. Dr. Lyle, D. D., is a prevaricator. As for the gentleman's conception of "the family" (which he intimates Socialists seek to abolish) it is quite evident that his knowledge of this is as sadly deficient as on most other questions of sociology. Probably he is of opinion that the "modern family" and marriage institution as we find them to-day are of divine origin and were first put into effect in the Garden of Eden, with father Adam and mother Eve as the contracting parties. Perchance, however, he believes in this special creation theory as a mere fairy story, fit only to entertain children, and accepts what some consider the more advanced and rational explanation of social development,—viz., the origin of social institutions as developed from the "ideas of men." Dr. Lyle is forced to occupy one or the other of these positions—I care not which—neither is tenable in the light of modern science and research.

Charles Darwin, discoverer of the law of evolution, put the cleaner on all theories of "special creation" some fifty **years ago, and** that portion of his great **work which** he left undone is to-day being finished by the German scientist and philosopher, Ernst Haeckel; the "Materialist Conception of History" or the law of "Economic Determinism" discovered by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels shortly after "Darwinism" had set the theological world by the ears, proved to be the death-knell of the ideological school of thought—i. e., the conception that the ideas of men make and unmake social institutions and history.

To make a long story short, I may state for the Rev. Dr. Lyle's benefit that "the family" as it exists at present is the result of a long series of evolutionary changes and adaptations—not the result of divine decree, special creation, nor yet the product of man's intellect. Since the modern "family" is not of divine origin nor yet the result of "men's ideas—i. e., the creature of invention, but, on the contrary, the result of slow evolutionary growth, it follows that all talk of "abolishing the family" is nothing short of sheer nonsense and Dr. Lyle only renders himself ridiculous when he indulges in same. No Socialist entertains for a moment the remotest idea of "abolishing the family, whether by law or otherwise. Only the grossest misrepresentation can fasten upon them such a purpose; moreover, it takes a fool to imagine that any form of family can either be created or abolished by decree. That which creates or dissolves any form of family is economic development itself. Under the present capitalist system of production for profit, the family is torn asunder, husband, wife and children are forced from one another in the search for bread; our irrational system of production raises *she towns* in one section of the country, as in the New England states, and *he villages* in another section as in Pennsylvania and the mining towns of the Far West. it nurses prostitution and adultery, and it dismantles the very citadel of the modern conception of the home, from the highest to the lowest rungs of society.

Once more and for all I hope I have shown conclusively that "abolition of the family" is no part of the programme of "Socialism."

If Dr. Lyle or any of his fellow ministers of the gospel can show wherein I have made any false statements or failed to base argument on fact, either historical or scientific, I would be pleased to see them "come back," for I am sure the Editor will be as courteous towards them as he has been to the writer.

"Socialism" implies not "abolition" of the family, but the collective ownership of the tools of production and distribution, the same to be used co-operatively in the production of commodities, not for profit, but for use. It aims at equalizing the opportunity to labor and seeks to have all persons well fed, well clothed and well sheltered.

In conclusion, I quote again from Karl Kautsky:

"The modern form of the family is in no wise repulsive to the Socialist system of production; the institution of the Socialist order does not, consequently, need the abolition of the family for its introduction."

Louis H. Holt.

Hamilton, Dec. 23, 1907.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

C. F., ELIZABETH, N. J.—Sam French is laid up with a broken arm in Indiana. That is all we know.

W. A. S., SIDNEY, N. S. W.—Now to your fourth question—

The guaranty that a well equipped Socialist movement will have that its vote will be counted lies in the Socialist Movement's being well equipped. To be well equipped the head of the lance (revolutionary political wing) must be backed and folowed up by a stout, solid, unbrittle, hard, and well constructed shaft (the revolutionary economic organization). That shaft will be the guaranty that the vote will be counted—at least, THAT IT WILL NOT HAVE BEEN CAST IN VAIN. Without the head of the lance the shaft can not officiate; without the shaft, the head of the lance will wabble and go astray.

Next week next question.

J. H. H., QUINCY, ILL.—We look for friends, not enemies. Gladly would the Socialist Labor Party discover a friend where it thought an enemy was before. That is not the question. The question you raised was whether the Single Tax theory covers part of the Socialist program. You say it does. We come no nearer the fact by making assertions. Just state what principle of the Single Tax theory is Socialist.To give you a good target to hit we shall here state the Single Tax theory: "The cause of involuntary poverty is the private ownership of land values, or economic rent. Remove the cause, and involuntary poverty ceases." Socialism denies this. Its theory is: "The cause of involuntary poverty is the private ownership of natural opportunities [mark you, "natural opportunities," the land itself, not its values, or "economic rent"] and social opportunities [capital]. The private ownership of these [land and capital] pauperizes the people, by dividing them into proletarians and capitalists." The two theories are at daggers drawn. Men are at one, not through sentiment, but through fact. Upon what fact are the two theories at one?

L. H. H., HAMILTON, CANADA.—The letter rejected by the Herald will be published. But learn this. If you desire publication of an article, make acceptance thereof mechanically as easy, not as difficult, as possible. The mechanical appearance of your letter makes acceptance as difficult as possible. The pages are of unequal size—a fierce nuisance to printers, proof-readers, etc. Pages should be exactly alike. All others kindly notice.

E. S., ST. LOUIS, MO.—Physical forcists in the I. W. W. are inextricably tangled in their own contradictions They object to the ballot as "political action"; thereupon they claim for dynamite the quality of "political action"; and thereupon they claim the I. W. W. should adopt the dynamite creed. The reasoning that would exclude the ballot from the I. W. W., on the ground that the ballot is "political action," kicks itself in the stomach when it argues in favor of including dynamite in the I. W. W. on the ground that dynamite is "political action."

T. W. W., REDLANDS, CAL.—The program of the A. F. of L. may be put in this way:—"Confusion, public disorder, organization (craft unionism) growth, and then smash-up; thereupon confusion, public disorder, organization, growth and smash-up again—and then once more over the same treadmill." That's the A. F. of L. plan of progress. No wonder the Civic Federation dotes upon it.

O. E., OAKLAND, CAL.—Seeing you evidently are no casual reader of The People, you must have repeatedly seen the requests to correspondents that they write on only one side of the sheet, and the reason therefor. Seeing you persist in writing on both sides of the sheet, you must be incorrigible; hence it is not surprising that you persist in repeating the same physical force and anti-political action wild and incoherent assertions.

B. S. F., CINCINNATI, O.; N. K., DULUTH, MINN.; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; J. A. McC., PITTSBURG, PA.; F. E. A., LOS ANGELES, CAL.; O. W. S., LOS ANGELES, CAL.; J. R., WASHINGTON D. C.; C. M. J., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; R. M., DENVER, COLO.—Matter received.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, W. D. Forbes, 412 Wellington Road, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
(The Party's literary agency.)
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.
Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

TO THE STATE AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Greeting:—

This is to inform you that on and after this date all correspondence intended for the National Executive Committee, S. L. P., should be addressed to the undersigned.

New York Jan. 12, 1908.

Henry Kuhn,
National Secretary, pro tem.
Address: 28 City Hall Place,
P. O. Box 1576.

PARTY NEWS.

Section Cincinnati, O., reports the election of Max Eisenberg as section organizer and that of Fannie Chernin as financial secreatry. The section has set aside the fourth Thursday of each month for discussion meetings.

Friends and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party who desire to become better acquainted with its work should connect with the organizer, Max Eisenberg, 61 E. Clifton avenue.

AN APPEAL FROM COLORADO.

To the Sections, Members at Large and Sympathizers of the S. L. P. in Colorado.

Comrades:

Having been elected by you to the office of State Secretary and on taking up the work required of the member holding that office, I wish to place before you some suggestions as to the line of action I propose to follow, the immediate work to be done in this state by the S. L. P. and the way to go at it.

First of all we must pull ourselves together and come to a realization of our duties as members of the political wing of the revolutionary labor movement. Never before in the history of the movement has the necessity been so great for clear and revolutionary political agitation, as at present. The S. L. P. has done its work in the past and it has done it well; we have continually pointed out to the wage-slaves the great principle of Socialism and the tactics and methods to pursue in order to establish the Socialist Republic. The teachings for which we have worked so hard and fought so bitterly for a number of years past, are now being accepted by thousands upon thousands of wage workers in this and other countries. As a result of our efforts we see the workers flock to the standard of the Industrial Workers of the World, an organization brought into existence through the constant and consistent hammering, education and agitation of the S. L. P.

Well may the members of the S. L. P. feel encouraged and gratified with the work already accomplished; but the end is not yet. Our principles are gaining converts; our army is being increased daily by new recruits; but the enemy is not as yet conquered, not *one* fort has been captured, not one of his strongholds invaded. The work and the fight have just begun, our army is in a formative state and must be trained and drilled in order to enable it to fulfill its mission. It is a big job we have before us, and the teachings of the S. L. P., the political agitation, is essential to-day to keep the movement from drifting away from the correct lines and becoming anarchistic, or sliding back into pure and simpledom. Only the teachings of the S. L. P. can keep the movement clear and straight, and we have the means with which to do it. We have a daily and weekly press, an abundance of clean and scientific literature and a modern up-to-date printing plant, owned by the party. And we have the opportunity now, more so than ever before, to get our press and literature into the hands of the wage-slaves. With the rapidly growing membership of the I. W. W., with the increasing discontent amongst the workers and with a constantly increasing demand for pure clear and scientific reading matter, we have indeed a splendid opportunity, and we must not miss it. We must keep up our political organization and keep it active and sound in order to effectively continue our educational work. And so as to get the best results, so as to make every nickel of our hard earned money count, we must work in unison.

Hence this letter, which we want each and every one of you to answer at your earliest possible opportunity. We want you to answer it so as to enable the S. E. C. to size up the situation and direct our efforts where they will do the most good. And again, I want you to answer this letter, because I want to get acquainted with the membership of this state so as to enable us to work together more effectively. The S. E. C. wants to keep in close contact with all the sections and members through constant correspondence. Once a month I shall send out a report, giving in detail all the receipts and expenditures of the S. E. C. as well as a statement of the work accomplished during the month and the progress made. This will tend to bring all the members of the state closer together.

The S. E. C. has started what will be known as the "State Organizer Fund." The money collected will be used for the purpose of keeping an organizer or a canvasser in the field continually, and we will start at once by sending out a canvasser. Gerry, of Colorado Springs, has been engaged and will start the work within a short time. The membership of the S. L. P. in this state certainly is able to keep a man on the road all the time; the position will, to some extent, be self sustaining, when we get it started well. But *right now* we need money. Hutchinson, of Grand Junction, has donated $30.00 to the fund. I will pledge myself to pay $1.00 a month as long as I have a master. How much can *you* spare for the State Organizer Fund? If possible, pledge a certain amount each month; don't let the fact that you can't pay much detain you from doing something. "Every little bit helps." If you do not feel like making a pledge send in a contribution occasionally, when ever you have a little to spare, but send something if you are able. Let the Sections elect a committee to canvass members and sympathizers, collect pledges and contributions and forward same.

But that is not all. What can you do for the Daily and Weekly People individually? Can you get a subscription occasionally? Can you sell a pamphlet or a book to a fellow slave? One thing we can all do, that is, distribute copies of the Weekly People or leaflets and get a sub. once in a while. If we are working we can contribute money, if not working we can hustle for subs. So, comrades, let us all get at it, and do our share in this great work. Never did man fight for a nobler cause, it is the best that is in us. Fall to! All along the line.

Yours for the Revolution,
Geo. Anderson, State Secretary.

Endorsed by the S. E. C. of Colorado.

Adress all mail and make all money-orders payable to Geo. Anderson, Box 73—Montclair, Colo.

S. E. C. OF VIRGINIA.

The S. E. C. of the S. L. P. in Virginia met in regular session, with Kinder in the chair. Roll call: Absent, J. Baader.

Correspondence: From Frank Bohn on general party affairs; from Organizer Schade, Newport News, re election for N. E. C.; from Organizer Muller, Section Richmond, on general party matters; from Downey and Organizer Munroe, Portsmouth, on stand taken by present N. E. C. member re withdrawing the "Daily People"; from Organizer Schmidt, Roanoke, on general party affairs.

Motion passed to communicate with Sections Roanoke and Newport News re neglect to vote on question of N. E. C. member.

	Richmond	Portsmouth
Schmidt	10	0
Downey	0	7

Schmidt was therefore declared elected.

Motion was made and carried to inform Section Richmond and Newport News, re neglect of other Sections in not replying to question of donation by S. E. C. to operating fund.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

NATIONAL AGITATION FUND.

To the Sections and Members of the Socialist Labor Party.

Comrades:—

The new year brings to our organization opportunities for revolutionary propaganda such as industrial and political conditions have not presented since the campaign of 1896. In that memorable campaign, radicalism made use of the rebellious spirit of the working class. The revolutionary propaganda was limited and feeble. The workers were not prepared to strike down institutions which their masters had taught them to respect.

How different is the opening of the campaign of 1908. Millions of our class, as in 1896, are destitute and miserable. But instead of talking of free silver and free trade they are asking themselves how they may make themselves free people. Our educational efforts have reached hundreds of thousands. Capitalists and Capitalism are on the defensive.

At such a time the organization of popular discontent follows as naturally as day follows night; of that there can not be the slightest doubt. But will a correct form of organization obtain? Will revolutionary tactics be employed? Will Marxian Socialism be taught? The answers to these questions will depend, in large part, upon our efforts. We have periodicals and abundant scientific literature. BUT THE WORKERS, IN GENERAL, DO NOT KNOW THIS. And furthermore, they will not read our literature until their interest is aroused. This must be done at public meetings and by personal canvassing. Organizers and canvassers must be placed in the field. During the past few months the National Agitation Fund has been neglected. The opening of the important campaign year of 1908 should be the signal for extraordinary efforts to support this most important feature of our work. The N. E. C. has not, at present, any salaried organizers. Little more need be said. Small, regular contributions from many members and sympathizers are best calculated to sustain the work permanently. Fifty cents per month each, from one thousand people, would enable us, with local help, to support at least eight organizers. The Party would grow. The influence of our press would be extended. The campaign could not fail, because ours is a campaign of education. Let the response be immediate and continuous.

For the N. E. C. Sub-Committe,
Frank Bohn, National Secretary.

OPERATING FUND.

It is now some time since we rendered a report of Operating Fund receipts. We had allowed for some falling off in receipts during the holiday season, but now that the holidays are past we must again call attention to the need for this fund, a need that will exist so long as you fail to send us subscriptions. We would a thousand times prefer subscriptions to donations, and it would take but one subscription a month from each member to render unnecessary the continuance of this fund. But one or the other it must be—subscriptions or donations.

J. Larson, New Haven, Conn.	$1.00
J. Ballantyne, Canton, Ill. ..	.50
W. P. Hainsworth, No. Andover, Mass.	2.00
A. Prince, Chicago, Ill., ...	1.00
M. Fuller, Sherburne, N. Y.	1.00
O. Gehring, Douglas, Alaska	2.00
S. R. Munro, Binghamton, N. Y.	1.00
C. Spahr, San Antonio, Tex.	1.00
L. Martin, " "	1.00
F. Hensel, " "	1.00
O. Schuetter, " "	1.00
B. Warshaw, " "	1.00
M. Meepos, " "	1.00
A. T. Mills, " "	1.00
E. Schmidt, " "	1.00
A. Leitner, " "	.50
R. Strach, " "	.50
W. Reddington, Seattle, Wash.	.50
West Hoboken, N. J.	1.00
J. W. Stewart, Tucson, Ariz.	1.50
J. Matz, Indianapolis, Ind. ..	1.00
"Sympathizer," New Haven, Conn.	.50
W. C. Barager, Carson City, Colo.	2.00
J. M. Neave, Montreal, Can.	1.00
S. Rohrbach, Reading, Pa. ..	1.00
H. J. Friedman, Chicago, Ill.	2.50
Jacob Zimmer, " "	.50
N. N., Newark, N. J.	2.00
E. Hendrick, Washington, Mo.	5.00
Tri-City Conference, Troy, N. Y.	2.64
Total	$38.64
Previously acknowledged ..	1,581.65
Gran Total	$1,620.29

AN INVITATION TO ALL CLEVELAND COMRADES AND FRIENDS

Great Concert and Theatrical Performance for the Benefit of the German Party Press.

Section Cleveland, S. L. P., has completed elaborate arrangements for a great concert and theatrical performance to be held at Acme Hall(formerly Germania Hall), 2424 East 9th street (old Erie street), on Saturday, January 18. The programme, offering splendid entertainment to both our English and German speaking guests, consists of first class acts only. The best of local talent has been engaged. There will be singing by the Socialistische Strodbeck, the famous Lyric Quartette, tenor and bass solos by well known artists, club singing by Mr. Emil Henning, humorous songs, recitations, etc., and last, but not least, a German comedy entitled:

"Suchet, so werdet Ihr Finden"
("Seek and ye will find")
A Comedy in 1 Act by Friedrick Doerr.
Cast:

Herman Roll, a rich retired gentleman	Ed. Hauser.
Bertha, his niece	Emma Hauser.
Eugene von Hohendorf	A. Gessner
Franz Berner	Simon Pimsner.
Duft, Roll's gardener	L. Hang.

Stage manager, Richard Koeppel.

After the programme there will be dancing. Refreshments of all kinds will be served. Comrades and friends. this concert has been arranged for the benefit of our German party press, which is bady in need of funds and as this is the one great affair of the year, by which some money can be made for above mentioned purpose, we trust that Cleveland socialists will turn out in full force and invite their friends to come along to help make this entertainment a great success. Tickets are 25 cents a couple, when bought in advance, at the door, 50c. Tickets at advance sale price can be had from all comrades and at the office of the German party organ, 310 Champlain Ave., 2nd floor. So everybody: On to old Germania Hall this coming Saturday, January 18th! Programme commence at 8 p. m. sharp.

Press Committee,
B. Rugg, Richard Koeppel.

MAKING SCABS.

(Continued from page 1.)

ness agent was called upon to supply good trimmers, etc., he would know where to find them, and yet good, all-around men were excluded and incompetent men were accepted.

On Monday, Dec. 23, we made application for membership in local 76. We were again refused admission. We were told it was illegal to apply there, but that these applications were possible, and all must be made at the same local.

We waited patiently, hoping that some change would be made, and on Friday, Dec. 28,we made application for admission the second time to local 1577, and we were again refused. Although, strange to relate, an "amalgamated" man, who traveled south with us, and obtained a job on the new courthouse, who was also debarred from membership at all previous applications, was admitted as a member. No reason whatever was given for the refusals, nor any for the "amalgamated" man's admission.

Friday night the questions put to us were entirely of a different nature. Instead of asking about advertisements in the New York Journal or World, they confined themselves to purely technical questions, and as far as I can learn, each question was answered correctly or ignored.

We have all found work on open jobs, which previously we refrained from taking, not wishing to work as scabs, and so remain unionists. This, seeming now impossible, we are compelled by economic pressure to go to work as scabs. One thing the New Orleans Carpenters' Union, Local 1577, did was to make three good scabs, and we trust that they fully understand and appreciate their night's work.

If advertisements for carpenters to come to New Orleans were in the New York papers, the fact did not come to our knowledge.

Thomas Watson,
J. D. Rose,
B. Wray.

HEY, FOR THE PACKAGE PARTY.

A Package Party under the auspices of the Store & Office Workers Local Union 58, I. W. W., will be held on SUNDAY, Jan. 19th, at 3 p. m. at the Epstein cottage, Fox Ave. and 233rd Street, Edenwald, N. Y. Take Bronx Park "L" train, transfer for East Mt. Vernon car, get off at 233rd Street and walk east to Fox Ave. An enjoyable time is assured to all. Lunch will be served between 6 and 7 o'clock. A good musical entertainment instrumental and vocal will be given. Above all, don't forget to bring packages.

- Capitalism Is Cannibalism -
Socialism our only Salvation.
Workingmen of ALL Countries UNITE. You have nothing to lose but your chains. You have a world to gain!
READ THE WEEKLY PEOPLE
and learn what International Socialism means.
Learn the difference between Industrial Unionism and Organized Scabbery.
Help to free yourselves from the Shackles of Wage-Slavery.
Fall in line, join hands with those who are waging battle in the noblest war of the ages.
GET THE WEEKLY PEOPLE
6 Months for 50c. or 1 Year for $1.
Address Agent, J. A. BARRON
DICKSON CITY, PA.
1,000 of the above Stickers, size 3 x 3, in deep red border, with name of Agent or Section printed in place of mine, sent prepaid for $1.75 : : : : : : : : :
You can find hundreds of ways to use good Stickers. No paste can or brush to carry. : : :
Get busy. Make the WEEKLY PEOPLE known from land's end to land's end : : : : : :
Address orders to
J. A. BARRON,
DICKSON CITY, PA.

HARTFORD, ATTENTION!

A discussion meeting will be held on SUNDAY, Jan. 19, at 4 o'clock, at S. L. P. Hall, 34 Elm street.

Each member should be present and also try to induce friends to come.

Organizer.

The entertainment to be given by the Unity Club for the benefit of the Preston-Smith Defense Fund has been postponed until further notice.

COPPER PROMOTERS

Sketch at Close Range of Rogers, Morgan, Carnegie, et al.

In a recent interview P. A. O'Farrell, an authority on copper, and one of the ablest journalists in the United States, in talking on the 1907 panic said: "The true cause of our present financial condition is inflation of credits. The commerce of the world has multiplied 26 times since Jefferson's first election, but stocks, bonds and other securities have been multiplied a thousand fold. Morgan injected a billion and a half of Steel securities into the financial markets of Europe and America, and these commanded in the money markets of Europe and America a billion of credits. Rogers injected a half billion of Copper securities into America's financial markets. Both Rogers' flotation of Copper and Morgan's flotation of Steel were monstrous inflations of securities, and were followed by an equally monstrous inflation of credits. The injection of these two billions of new securities of doubtful value into the financial markets of the world did incalculable harm. Rogers and Rockefeller did not manufacture and utter Copper securities to help the copper industry in any way. Rogers was a promoter. Somebody has described a promoter as a fellow who wants to sell something he does not own to somebody that does not want it. Rogers' trade was to coin a profit as a middleman. He saw in the Copper of the Butte Mountains a chance to reap a golden harvest. T. W. Lawson, the herald of the Standard Oil Copper boom, filled the world with fables about copper. All the nations were told that copper was more valuable than gold, and that the supply was so limited that the price of copper would rise to 30 cents a pound. Now it develops that Butte Copper or Amalgamated Copper cannot be produced under 12 cents a pound, and that all the copper the world wants or will ever want can be produced for 10 cents and less.

"Were the Standard Oil people and the London copper merchants and the Rothschilds to cease support, copper would drop to 9 cents, and a great many more mines would go out of business; but the Standard Oil folks and the Rothschilds have copper securities to unload and they are therefore making a mad attempt to inflate the price of copper metal and keep it inflated till they unload Anaconda, Amalgamated Copper, Rio Tinto and other copper stocks here and in Europe. They have their press agents on two continents engaged in misrepresenting the true facts of the copper situation, so that the public may be induced to buy their inflated copper securities before complete and utter collapse comes.

"Owing to financial stringency, dear money, and world wide trade depression, we are using less copper now than we were ten years ago. It was then 2,000,000lb a day; it must be less now. Since then, moreover, Japan has taken a leading place in the copper industry and to-day outstrips Montana as a producer of copper. I group together, of course, the Manchurian, Sagalian and Japan copper production, but it is in Utah and Nevada that the death knell of the Copper Trust and the inflation of copper metal has been sounded. Utah and Nevada can supply 1,000,000,000lb of copper a year at a cost of less than 10 cents. When Standard Oil folks formed the Amalgamated Copper Trust, no one had heard or dreamed of Nevada copper. Anaconda and Montana ruined Secretan and his copper corner, and in its turn Nevada and Utah copper mines, capable of producing copper to supply the whole world, have ruined the Standard Oil Copper Trust, and will put every mine in Butte out of business.

"The Copper bulls on both sides of the Atlantic are making frantic efforts to hide these facts. Their inflated copper stocks are held by bankers in Boston, in New York, in London, and in Paris as collateral for loans, and while they are being liquidated the price of copper metal is kept inflated and the world's stupendous accumulation of copper keeps growing at the rate of 2,000,000lb a day. That is, production is double consumption. This would be farcical had it not been done to enable unscrupulous promoters and stock jobbers and money-lenders to unload their wares on the unwary. The whole demoralization of the copper trade, and no small part of America's financial troubles can be traced directly to the financiers who are responsible for the injection of the Standard Oil coppers into the financial markets of the world.

"I have never heard one valid excuse for the formation of the Steel Trust. Carnegie threatened, I believe, a trade war, and Morgan feared Carnegie and his trade war, and he dreaded the effect of such a war on Wall Street, so he had to buy Carnegie out. The canny Scot told his friends he could have exacted another $100,000,000 from Morgan but he was generous and was satisfied with a first mortgage on all he had himself and all his rivals possessed. The placating of Carnegie cost the world dear. A billion and a half of inflated securities were put out for the world's money markets to digest, and Morgan had to coin profits out of the consumers of America to pay 4 per cent on 500,000,000 of Steel Common and 7 per cent on Steel Preferred. The farmers and miners, and mechanics, and contractors, and manufacturers had to meet the frightful tribute levied on them by Morgan's Steel Trust. This year the net income of the Steel Trust was greater than the revenue of the United States when Lincoln was elected president. The Steel Trust does not want a fair or reasonable profit. It wants its pound of flesh—all it can get, a hundred per cent on every article it makes. But some day the duty on steel and iron products will go, and then the tribute America pays the Steel Trust will be 20 per cent of what it is to-day. It was $160,000,000 last year."

TIME FOR A LITTLE BETTER WORK

For the week ending Friday, January 10th, we received 126 subs to the Weekly People and 40 mail subs ot the Daily People, a total of 166 for the week. Those sending five or more were: H. Keiser, Providence, R. I., 7; D. G. O'Hanrahan, Seattle, Wash., 9; Press Committee, Boston, Mass., 6; H. Richter, Detroit, Mich., 6; N. G. Bates, Orient, Wash., 5; F. Brown, Cleveland, Ohio, 5.

Subtracting these, and in addition those who sent two, three and four each, besides readers who renewed of their own accord, it leaves the percentage to be credited to the rest of the Party membership at almost nothing. And in connection with this we wish to repeat one thought, that comrade Kircher of Cleveland tried to impress upon the Party members whom he addressed while he was here attending the N. E. C. meeting. It was this: An individual responsibility rests upon each Party member that he himself carry on the work that can be done individually, and to see to it that the organization work is carried on as well.

Now, this subscription record shows that individually the Party members are not active in the work of propaganda, nor is the organization active. If individually each comrade made an effort for his ONE sub a month, the record could not help but be better. There would be some result. And by organized effort there would be great result.

Section Salt Lake submitted a plan to the Party organization. We have been asked if that Section has demonstrated the effectiveness of the plan. We can say: Yes, emphatically. In competition with the rest of the cities of the country, Salt Lake is ninth on the list of Weekly People readers. That is, only eight cities have a larger list than Salt Lake, and the indications are that it will soon crowd past two or three of the eight. There is no secret to it, no mystery about it. All there is to it is: They get out and Hustle! Go and do likewise and the movement will hum.

Labor News sales were fairly good. John Kircher, Cleveland, $33.53; California S. E. C., $18.45; Paterson, N. J., $9; F. A. Olpp, New York, $9; Vancouver, B. C., $10; W. McCormick, Rogers, Cal., $15; Boston, Mass., $7; Richmond, Va., $8.75; Trenton, N. J., $5.10; Tacoma, Wash., $11.13; Kalispell, Mont., $6; Cleveland, O., $3.40; Philadelphia, Pa., $4.25. J. Marek, New Haven, Conn., $3.40; St. Paul, Minn., $2.50; 5th and 7th A. D.'s, New York, $2.50; Denver, Colo., $1.50; Colorado Springs, Colo., $1.75; Indianapolis, Ind., $1.60; Holtersville, Cal., $1.30; Derby, Conn., $1.

This work multiplied about four-fold would mean much in the propaganda and much to the agencies for producing the literature. If individually you secured one subscription a month and sold one pamphlet in the same time the word Socialism would be echoing and re-echoing through the land. Let it be heard.

CHILDREN'S HOUR

Dear Little Comrades:

What would you think if you found your teacher trying to teach you geography when she herself never had studied the subject. You would certainly not learn very much from such a teacher, would you?

Now, every Socialist should be a teacher of Socialism. He or she should be ready to explain what Socialism is, and what it is not. Many who claim to be Socialists know next to nothing about it. These go out, meet others, and tell them what they themselves don't know about Socialism. In this way they put a great many false notions into people's heads and feel proud how they can talk.

Now talk is all right if it has truth for a guide. The other day, while pricing an article in one of the large department stores, I remarked that it was too expensive for working people's pocket books. "Well, of course, we have the 'better class' of trade in this line, and they can pay our price If the price were low everybody could get one and we couldn't supply them all with that kind of article. There'd be no profit in it," answered the salesgirl.

"Why," I asked, "isn't there enough of that material in the world to make a sufficient supply? Iron is cheap and labor is cheaper."

Just then I overheard one salesgirl remark to another, "I'll bet Gussy is in an argument with one of those Socialists. I finished one this morning."

Turning, I said, "Pardon me, I shall not ask how you know me for a Socialist nor shall I deny that I am one. But if you can 'finish' Socialists, here is a chance for you. What do you know about Socialism? Have you ever studied it?"

"No, I haven't time to study anything (poor wage slave) but I know one who is a Socialist. And he is forever saying, 'All would be well if there were no rich nor poor.' Why doesn't he get to work, get some brains into his head and become a Carnegie himself? No dividing for mine, and I don't blame the rich for hanging on to what they have, either."

"Well, I'm a Socialist, and I, too, say, 'No dividing for mine.' Mighty little would ether one of us lose or make."

I took out my pencil and on the back of an envelope wrote these figures:

"$107,104,211,917—the wealth of the United States at end of 1907. 85,000,000, estimated populatioa of United States. Divide the one by the other and we get a little over $126 average for each person.

"Of course that is a big sum for most workingmen to hold at one time. But wnat could he buy for that? And wouldn't he have to look for a job or a master the same day? Who would have the mines, lands, grain-laden elevators, plantations, fisheries, and machinery to work all these? Who could come the next day, if it were the first, for rent? Who but one of those we call capitalists? Who would be glad, at the end of a month at most, to sell the only thing he or she has to sell—labor-power—for a job?

"No sensible Socialist ever told you he or she wished the money divided up so as to do away with the rich and poor.

"We Socialists want ALL the people to share ownership together in the material resources of wealth and machinery to work them.

"What he wishes to divide is the work and working hours. Instead of hundreds of persons working 10, 12 and 14 hours a day for a little bread and shelter, while one does nothing but enjoys everything, let us have less hours of toil and more enjoyment for everybody.

"Wouldn't you gladly work four hours for the same price instead of ten? That is the kind of division the Socialist calls for."

"Well, I never heard it that way before."

"But your time is not your own and I do not wish you to lose your position, so here is a pamphlet on Socialism—and I'll call to see you again."

"Do!" was the reply.

Truth crushed to earth shall rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers,
But Error wounded, writhes in pain
And dies among his worshippers.

Le us, dear children, learn Truth, and by its light be guided.

Lovingly,
AUNT ANNETTA.